The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,120.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, in advance	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

er line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. B. Smith, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 5th December 1871, at noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave Colombo	14
,, Carwar	7	,, Galle	15
,, Mangalore	8	,, Negapatam	18
,, Cannanore	9	,, Pondicherry	19
,, Tellicherry	9	,, Madras	21
,, Calicut	10	,, Coconada	23
,, Beypore	10	,, Vizagapatam	24
,, Cochin	11	,, Bimlipatam	24
,, Alleppy	12	,, Gopaulpore	25
,, Tuticorin	13	,, False Point	26
		Arrive CALCUTTA	27

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th December 1871, at noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave BUSSORAH	29
,, Kurrachee	15	,, Fao	29
,, Guadur	16	,, Bushire	30
			Jan.
,, Muscat	18	,, Linga	2
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Bunder Abbas	3
,, Linga	22	,, Muscat	5
,, Bushire	24	,, Guadur	7
,, Fao	26	,, Kurrachee	10
Arrive BUSSORAH	27	Arrive BOMBAY	13

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).

—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 4 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

PILGRIMS TO JEDDA.

THE s.s. SIR JOHN LAWRENCE will be despatched to the RED SEA PORTS on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December next, calling at Aden, Hoodeida, Jedda, and Suez.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 25th November 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The new Passenger Steamer FLORA, 2,320 Tons, which has very superior accommodation for Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 14th December.

RATES OF PASSAGE PER FLORA:

	First Class.	Second Class.
To Trieste	£50	£35
To Suez	£36	£22

[*See Special Advertisement*.]

The Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 15th January.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a boating trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese, and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadows Street, 25th November 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 9th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI (2,178 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

	First Class	Second Class
To BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON	,, ,, 650	,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU (1,538 tons and 300 H.P.), will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 7th December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 5th December.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

EGITTO, on TUESDAY, 5th December 1871.

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAM TO CUTCH MANDVIE.

THE s.s. GOGAH will be despatched from CARNAC BUNDER to CUTCH MANDVIE on MONDAY AFTERNOON, the 4th instant, calling at Verawul and Porebunder.

For Freight, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 2nd December 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship INVERNESS, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th November 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

- 6 Bales Grey Shirtings.
- 3 ditto Grey Jaconets.
- 4 Cases Coloured Handkerchieves.
- 2 ditto Silk Bordered Sarries.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few Bycicles of different sizes.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES, PROVISIONS, PERSONAL EFFECTS AND SUNDRIES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 P.M., in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on account of whom it may concern, saved from the wrecked steamer Breadalbane.

66 Cases Wines, Provisions, Personal Effects and Sundries belonging to different persons.

Purchasers will have to pay the Customs and Town Duties, &c., and clear the Goods from the Warehouse.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th December 1871.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned landed properties, by order and on account of the owner, and with the consent and concurrence of the mortgagee of the same.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of December 1871, at 4 P.M.

Lot No. 1.—A piece of leasehold ground containing a small garden, a well and a low-roofed bungalow and out-houses, situate at Khetwaddy Back Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Municipality under No. 12, admeasuring 24 burgas and 21 square yards, or a little more or less, now vacant.

On THURSDAY, the 7th day of December 1871, at 4 P.M.

Lot No. 2.—A dwelling-house containing 2 stories, standing on Government freehold ground, situate near the Null Buzaar at Erskine Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, assessed by the Municipality under No. 28 and registered in the rent-rolls of the Collector of Bombay for ground rent under No. 730, containing by admeasurement 243 square yards or a little more or less, now occupied by tenants.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will also sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property by order and on account of the owner.

On FRIDAY, the 8th day of December 1871, at 4 P.M.

A large tract of Government freehold ground and garden land, with an upper-storied bungalow, out houses and a well, situate near the Government Tank at Parell, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 39 and registered in the rent-rolls of the Collector of Bombay for pension and tax under No. 109, containing by admeasurement 10,448 square yards or a little more or less.

The Auctioneers are authorized to entertain before the respective days of sale, private offers for all or any of the abovementioned properties.

Plans of the properties may be seen at the office of the Auctioneers, where any information respecting the same may be had.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th December 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Hotel Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a Mahogany Medium size Slate Billiard Table, by Thurston, a full-toned Mahogany Cottage Piano, by Collard and Collard, plated 2, 3, 4 and 6 light Hanging Argand Lamps, a valuable 8 day Clock, by Savory and Sons, handsome Pier Glasses, a plated Soda Fountain, Carriages, Horses, Plants, &c., at Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

On THURSDAY, the 7th, FRIDAY, the 8th, and SATURDAY the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the Proprietor of Clarendon Family Hotel, the valuable Hotel Furniture, the same comprises, handsome sets of sich Star Cut and hollow stem Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, best Platedware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 5 Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, and Pickle Frames, Ice Pitchers, Bread Basket, sets of Spoons and Forks, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a set of Dining Table in 11 pieces, sets of Camp ditto in 2 and 3 pieces, Side Boards, Dining-room Chairs, Screens, handsomely Carved Circular, Pier, Sofa and Oblong Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation and Devan Couches, Centre Ottomans, rich Carpets, plated and bronze 2, 3, 4 and 6 light hanging Argand and Solar Lamps, first-rate Engravings in maple and gilt Frames, a full-toned Cottage Piano, by Collard and Collard, an Oakwood Harmonium, a first-rate fire resisting Safe on stand, a plated Sofa Fountain in working order, four-posts Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Whatnots, Hatstands, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, Plants, &c.

At 2 P.M., on the first day.

1 English-built double-seated Phaeton with Chesnut Horse and Harness.

1 Pallanqueen Office Shigram, with Horse and Harness.

1 Ditto ditto ditto ditto

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Miniature Billiard Table, Sewing Machines, Piano, Harmonium, Carriage, Brougham, Horses, Ferns, Plants, &c., &c., at The Fernery Government Gate Road, Parell.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the property of R. B. Duncan, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Mahogany Sympathetic Grand Square Piano by Soundy & Co., a handsome English-built double-seated Brougham by Peters, Horses, two sets of double English Harness, Plants, &c., at No. 123, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c, the property of Fraser S. Hore, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 5 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany full size Slate Billiard Table, by J. Bennett and Co., a fine full-toned Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by John Broadwood and Sons, a large collection of Choice Plants, &c., &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 18th, and TUESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, &c., the property of C. E. Benn, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th December 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB
KA PUCKA TUMASHA,
WEDNESDAY, 6th DECEMBER 1871.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 4
Second Class	,, 2
Third Class	,, 1

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates admitted at their usual rates.

Visitors to First Class, desirous of *reserving* their Seats, will kindly send Chairs duly labelled.

THE GREGORYS' FAREWELL TO BOMBAY,

THIS EVENING, MONDAY.

NEW PROGRAMME, NEW SONGS, NEW FEATS, NEW PANTOMIME OF HARLEQUIN SKELETON.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT, FOR THE

BENEFIT OF PROFESSOR GREGORY,

Under the patronage of a number of influential Residents.

A Great Programme by the Gregorys, including,

A GRAND ASSAULT AT ARMS,

In which Professor Gregory, his Sons, and other Competitors will take part.

Throughout Great Britain Prof. Gregory has earned for himself the envied title of "Father of the Modern School of Arms," and has personally received the highest encomiums from F. M. H. R. H. The Duke of Cambridge and some of the greatest military dignitaries.

Plan of Reserved Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Fort.

Admission—Rs. 3, 2, and 1; Children, half-price.

Doors open at 8-15; commence at 9. Carriages for 11.

NOTICE—In consequence of the very numerous attendance last week,

WEDNESDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 6th,

will be set apart as a

SPECIAL NIGHT FOR NATIVE FAMILIES.

Seats must be selected early to ensure comfort.

ESTATE.—Surgeon HENRY COURTNEY KINGSTONE, Deceased.—LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the above ESTATE having been GRANTED by the High Court to CHARLES JAMES GROOM, all persons indebted are requested to PAY, and CREDITORS to render their CLAIMS, to the Undersigned.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

TENDERS for BUILDING the NEW SAILOR'S HOME will be received by the Undersigned up to 3rd January 1872.

Further information will be afforded, and the Drawings and Specifications may be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned during Office hours, up to the 24th instant.

Printed copies of the Specification, Schedule of Prices, and Tender Form may be obtained on payment of Three Rupees.

J. HART, C.E.,

Acting Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

New Secretariat Building, Bombay, 4th December 1871.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.

FOR SALE.

The following choice BULBS, HYACINTHS, NARCISSUS, TULIPS, CROCUS, SNOW DROPS, ANEMONE, &c., &c. Fancy Pot Covers of different patterns; also NEW FLOWER-SEEDS, specially selected for growing in India, have arrived in fine condition, and can be had on application to the Superintendent, Victoria Gardens.

W. GRAY, M.B.,

Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, Bombay, Dec. 1, 1871.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A DOUBLE BARREL BREECH LOADING PIN FIRE RIFLE, 12 Bore, by

JOHN BLANCH AND SON, LONDON,

Fitted in a solid Leather Case, with implements complete, including two Bullet-moulds.

NETT CASH......Rs. 400.

SOUNDY AND CO.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s WINE ADVERTISEMENTS.

KINLOCH'S AMONTILLADO.—Indescribably soft. A standard Wine. Rs. 32. Five per cent. on three dozens.

KEMP'S HOUSEHOLD SHERRY.—By a rare opportunity this has been imported at almost nominal expense, hence the low price. It is a nice, dryish Wine. As a Tiffin Wine nothing better can be desired. Rs. 19. Five per cent. on three dozens.

KINLOCH'S REFORM SHERRY.—Another shipment of this favorite Wine just landed ex "Saladin." Rs. 18.

KINLOCH'S FINE OLD PORT.—The taste of Messrs. Kinloch & Co. shines very conspicuously in the selection of this Wine. Quarts, Rs. 25. Pints, Rs. 13.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—From J. J. Bordes, the sole authorised shipper. In very fine order. Quarts, Rs. 36. Pints, Rs. 19.

KINLOCH'S CHAMPAGNE.—Numerous enquirers will be glad to learn that this fine Wine is again in stock. Its increasing reputation has induced the shippers to make larger consignments. Few Wines in this market match it. Quarts, Rs. 32. Pints, Rs. 17.

KEMP'S No. 1 BRANDY.—Rs. 38.

KEMP'S No. 2 BRANDY.—Rs. 27. No. 2 is a very fine spirit, believed to be superior to anything now in the market. No. 1 is probably equal to any Brandy that ever has, or will be, produced.

KINLOCH'S BRANDY.—Another of those choice Cognacs which the Undersigned are in the habit of importing. Rs. 30.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.—Rs. 9.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

Claret Cup made with the above is the most wholesome, delicious, and economical of all table beverages for this country.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET,
POONA,

HAVE just received an entire NEW STOCK of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, a few of which we enumerate below:—

LADIES'

French and English Kid Bootees.
Ditto ditto Boots.
Cashmere Boots, in Black, Brown, and Drab, to fasten over instep with Elastic Bands, with and without Heels.
Glove Kid and Cashmere House Boots.
White Kid and Jean Boots, with and without Heels.
Glazed Kid Shoes, with Heels and Rozetts.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF ROZETTS.

GENTLEMEN'S

Enamelled Napoleon and Brown Hide Boots.
Calf Threequarters or Butcher Boots.
Glove Kid Elastic-side Boots, Dress.
Ditto ditto ditto with Patent Golosh, Dress.
All Patent ditto ditto Dress.
All Calfskin ditto ditto Parade.
Kid Top Calf Golosh ditt Walking.
Calf Croquet Boots, Elastic-sides Double Soles.
Calf Shooting Boots to Lace, and with Hook Fastenings.
Brown Hide ditto ditto ditto
Brown Calf Elastic-side Boots, Walking.
Canvas ditto ditto ditto
Buckskin ditto ditto ditto
Glove Kid, Patent Calf, Calfskin, Brown Calf, and Canvas Shoes, with Elastic-sides and to Lace.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SLIPPERS.

Gaiters, in Brown Hide and Waterproof Canvas, with Button and Loop Fastenings.

BOYS' BOOTS.

In Calfskin and Enamelled Leather.
Children's Boots and Shoes, in great variety.

WANTED, for the Office of the Chief Engineer, Punjaub Northern State Railway, Lahore, a thoroughly qualified EUROPEAN DRAFTSMAN. He must be experienced in the details of Locomotive and Machine construction, as also on Bridge and Iron Work generally. No one need apply who cannot give unexceptionable evidence of character and of fitness for the appointment. A liberal salary is given.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The s.s. EGITTO will sail as above on TUESDAY, the 5th December 1871, at 9 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 A.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

2nd December 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at four per cent., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd December 1871.

THE NEW SEDATIVE AND NATURAL SLEEP PRODUCER.

SYRUP of CHLORAL HYDRATE,

Originated and introduced by

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),

has obtained the confidence of, and is prescribed by, the

MEDICAL FACULTY

throughout India.

Numerous Testimonials are on record of its efficacy in Sleeplessness, Delirium, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Spasms, Vomitting, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Dispensaries, Hospitals, &c., supplied in bulk on moderate terms.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPORTING AMMUNITION

MANUFACTURED BY ELEY BROTHERS.

BULLETS,

Compressed Boxer, Compressed Solid, and Hardened Projectiles.

CARTRIDGES.

Boxer's Patent Central Fire; do. do. bottles shaped; do. do. extra long for Rifles; Boxer's Patent C. F. Revolver; Copper Flange Rim Fire Revolver; Copper Pin, for Lefaucheux Revolvers; Cylinder Wire, for B. L. Cartridge cases; Needle Rifle; Paper for Westley Richard's B. L. Carbine, Musket, or Rifle; Saloon (bulleted or shotted) for Monte Christo Pistols, or Rifles; Tube, long range, for Whitworth Rifles; Wire, Green, Red, or Yellow.

CARTRIDGE CASES.

Boxer; Brown; Best Blue; *Extra quality* Green.

CARTRIDGE BELTS.

To carry 27, 30, 33, or 36, B. L. Cartridges.

CARTRIDGE LOADERS.

Fillers; Re-cappers; Turn-overs; and Complete Loaders.

GUN-POWDER.

Best, of Nos. 2 to 6; by Curtis & Harvey; or John Hall & Son.

SHOT.

Walker's best, Nos. S. G. to 12.

WADS.

Thin Muzzle or B. L.; Thick Concaved Felt; White Cloth; and Lubricating Composition.

SUNDRIES,

Including appliances of every description.

SHIKARRY'S KNIVES.

Bowie and Sporting, of best tempered steel.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH PERFORMANCE.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB
KA PUCKA TUMASHA.

MONDAY, 4th DECEMBER, 1871.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

Introductory Overture ... Le Domino Noir.
Ballad ... "Little Maud" ... Mr. S. Herberte.
Chanson Bohemienne ... "Song of the Gipsy" ... Madame Carson.

COMIC SKETCH,
INTRODUCING THE ORIGINAL SONG,
THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD,
DAVE CARSON.

Violin Fantasia ... "Elegante" ... Mons. Semeladis.
Song ... "Milly and I" ... Mr. S. Herberte.
La Fauvette ... "Le Caid" ... Madame Carson.

PART FIRST WILL CONCLUDE WITH
DAVE CARSON'S
ORIGINAL AND DESCRIPTIVE VOCAL SKETCH, ENTITLED,
THE BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

Ballad ... "The Bloom is on the Rye" ... Mr. S. Herberte.

MISS CARPENTER IN DEFENCE OF THE FAIR SEX.

DAVE CARSON.

Violin Solo ... "Ma Celine" ... Mons. Semeladis.
Love's Request ... "Liebe's Bitte" ... Mr. S. Herberte.
Romanza ... "The Daughter of the Regt." ... Madame Carson.

THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH
DAVE CARSON'S LIVING PHOTOGRAPH
OF
THE BENGALEE BABOO.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4 0 0	Gallery	Rs. 2 0 0
Stalls	3 0 0	Pit	1 0 0

Children—Half price.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at 9 P.M.

Reserved Seat Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

Carriages may be ordered at 11 P.M.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Glasgow—50, West George Street.
London—2, King William Street.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.

Life Premiums for the East Indies at Special Rates.

Agents in Bombay,

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1871.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of STATIONERY for all Departments of the Municipality, commencing from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1872, will be received by the Undersigned up to 5 o'clock P.M. on the 15th instant.

Samples of all the Articles required, as also the Conditions of Tender, can be seen in this Office, daily, on and after the 5th instant, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P.M.

Tenders to be marked "Tenders for Supply of Stationery."

T. C. HOPE,

Acting Municipal Commissioner.

TO COAL MERCHANTS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY, for ONE YEAR, of BEST LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY COAL, to the BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY, Limited, to be delivered at the Press House at Colaba from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered.

Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Coal" will be received up to noon on SATURDAY, the 9th December 1871.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Directors,

BRICE, BROWN, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers, Bombay Press Co., Ld.

G'S LINIMENT,

An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP AND Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TREACHER AND Co., LIMITED, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WHITE & Co.'s SHERRIES.

The Company are appointed Sole Agents in this Presidency for the *Celebrated Wines of Messrs. J. & C. White & Co.*, the *unrivalled superiority* of whose shipments of Ports and Sherries is universally acknowledged in the *Home Markets* and the Presidencies of *Bengal and Madras*.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PALE DINNER	Qts.	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO	,,	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well-known *White Seal* brand)	,,	28 0	31 0
MANZANILLA, (sometimes known as the "Convent" Wine)	,,	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, (*genuine juice of the Grape, which cheaper Wines offered as Amontillado usually are not*)	,,	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO, the *ne plus ultra* of Sherries	,,	44 0	48 0

PORTS.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s FINE PORT	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do.	Pts.	16 0	18 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PORT, (*most suitable for Invalids*)	Qts.	34 0	38 0
Do. do.	Pts.	19 0	21 0

SPARKLING WINES.

(CHAMPAGNES, HOCKS, AND MOSELLES.)

The charge for examination and re-packing is Rs. 2 per doz for Quarts, Re. 1 per dozen for Pints.

The Company are appointed Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. *F. Giesler & Co.*, and for Messrs. *Perrier, Jouet, & Co.*

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE; Giesler & Co.'s "*For India*," and Perrier, Jouet & Co.'s "*Pale Extra Dry Creaming*" brands in "original" cases	Qts.	38 0	42 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	23 0
CHAMPAGNE; Jules (the original) Mumms finest dry	Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts.	20 0	22 0
CHAMPAGNE; "FLEUR DE SILLERY"	Qts.	32 0	36 0
HOCK, Superior Sparkling	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0
HOCK, "Ehrenbreitstein," finest Sparkling; possessing in full perfection the aroma and flavour of the best Rhine Wine	Qts.	38 0	42 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	23 0
MOSELLE, Superior Sparkling	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0
MOSELLE, finest "NONPAREIL"	Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do do.	Pts.	20 0	22 0
MOSELLE; F. Giesler & Co.'s finest Sparkling	Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts.	20 0	22 0
BURGUNDY, Rich Sparkling, Red or White	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	20 8

STILL RHENISH WINES.

Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblenz.

HOCKS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast	Qts.	15 0	17 0
Do. do.	Pts.	9 0	10 0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865	Qts.	21 0	24 0
Do. do.	Pts.	11 0	13 6
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865	Qts.	25 0	28 0
Do. do.	Pts.	14 0	16 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts.	15 0	17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862	Qts.	35 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts.	19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (The celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)		20 0	22 8
Do. superior old		27 0	30 0

MOSELLES.

WINNINGEN	Qts.	20 0	22 8
Do.	Pts.	10 8	12 0
SCHARZBERG	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do.	,,	18 8	20 0

(A few dozens of Steiger, Rudesheimer and Hocheimer on hand.)

BORDEAUX WINES.

The Company's Clarets have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

CLARETS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1869	Qts.	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1866	,,	14 8	16 0
Do. do.	Pts.	8 0	9 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1861	Qts.	20 0	22 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX, vintage 1859; a superb Dinner or Dessert Wine, unsurpassed for bouquet, body, and flavour	,,	30 0	34 0
Do. Pints		16 0	18 0

BURGUNDIES.

CHABLIS, vintage 1861	,,	16 0	18 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1858	,,	21 8	24 0
POMMARD, vintage 1861; fine red	,,	22 8	25 0

SAUTERNES.

BARSAC, vintage 1861	,,	20 0	22 8
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861	,,	22 8	25 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858	,,	30 0	34 0

GREEK AND HUNGARIAN WINES.

In pure unfortified condition.

SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated Heart-Labelled Brandy)	per doz	27 0	30 0
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s) the "Travelling Bottle" (a flat & portable speciality for Travellers' use)	,,	18 0	21 0
COGNAC, OLD PALE, far superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others commonly sold at the same rate.	,,	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, PALE; the Vine-Growers Co.'s label	,,	18 0	21 0

EXSHAW'S, HENNESSEY'S, MARTELL'S, AND MOUNIER'S.

LONDON GINS.

BOOTH'S LONDON OLD TOM	Qts. per doz.	18 0	21 0
SWAINE and BOORDS	,, ,,	17 0	20 0

HOLLANDS GIN.

DE KUYPER'S Genuine GENEVA, case of 15 large square bottles	25 8	28 0
Do. do. case of 12 small square bottles.	14 0	16 0

RUMS.

The Company are exclusive Agents in this Presidency for the celebrated Old Jamaica Rum of Messrs. HENRY WHITE & Co., Purveyors by appointment to Her Majesty's Navy.

RUM, FINEST OLD JAMAICA, H. White and Co.'s	Qts. per doz.	21 0	24 0
RUM, OLD JAMAICA	,,	18 0	21 0

WHISKEYS.

IRISH KINAHAN'S Celebrated LL.	Qts. per doz.	19 0	21 0
SCOTCH, CRABBIE'S Fine Highland	,,	18 0	20 0

(NOT LESS THAN 6 BOTTLES SUPPLIED AT CASH RATES.)

LIQUEURS AND CREMES.

Aqua D'Oro, Chartreuse Curaçao, Maraschino, &c., &c., of the finest brands only.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

TENDER OF LANDING COAL.—The BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited, is prepared to receive TENDERS for the LANDING and CONVEYANCE of COAL and GOODS from Ships in the Harbour or from the Bunders as may be required, to the Gas Works, Chinchpoogly, during the year 1872. The Specification and Form of Tender can be had on payment of Re. 1, and all information obtained at the Offices of the Company, 9, Marine Street, Fort, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock. Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tenders for Landing Coal, &c.," to be addressed to the Undersigned and sent in at or before noon of the 12th December.

The Company does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

PH. EDINGER, Jr.,

Deputy Manager and Engineer.

1st December 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of SIX HUNDRED TONS, more or less, of STEAM COAL, to be DELIVERED at the LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION in such quantities as may from time to time be required during eight months, from the date of acceptance of the Contract.

Tenders should be sent in, on or before the 4th proximo, to the address of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, with the following endorsement on the Covers:—"Tender for the supply of Steam Coal."

The Muncipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,

Deputy Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Exec. Engineer's Office, Municipality, Bombay, 25th Nov. 1871.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS as under will be received by the Acting Municipal Commissioner up to 5 P.M. on the 15th instant—

1. For the PRINTING required by all the Departments of the MUNICIPALITY from the 1st JANUARY to the 31st DECEMBER 1872, Tenderers supplying Paper.
2. For the PRINTING ONLY, during the same period, the Paper being supplied by the Municipality.
3. For the SUPPLY of PAPER ONLY.

Samples of all the Forms, &c., in use and the qualities of Paper can be seen at this Office between the hours of 3 o'clock and 5 o'clock P.M., daily, on and after the 5th instant.

Tenders to be marked "For Printing and the Supply of Stationery," or as the case may be.

T. C. HOPE,

Acting Municipal Commissioner.

NOTICE.—For DURBAR TENTS, CAMP EQUIPAGE, and for the TENTS of EVERY DESCRIPTION and SIZE, apply to MOWLA BUX & Co., the Managing Directors, who have received the First Prize and Medal from the Maharajah of Bulrampore, Oudh, on the 4th January 1871; and a few from others. The Firm was established in 1863. Certificates have been received from the following gentlemen:—

R. C. Oldfield, Esq., Collector, Furruckabad, dated 29th October 1863.
J. Ekin, Surgeon, 37th Regiment, Shahjehanpore, dated 1st February 1874.
J. F. Reque, Esq., 37th Regiment, Shahjehanpore, dated 31st October 1870.
R. B. Northington, Esq., Civil Service, Bombay, dated 17th January 1871.
Sir Dig Bijay Singh, Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., Maharajah of Bulrampore, dated 17th January 1871.
Kailas Nauth Shukul, Private Secretary to the Maharajah of Bulrampore, dated 23rd July 1871, held in Lucknow.
C. L. Hansey, Inspecting Postmaster Futtehgurh, 30th September 1871, and a number of Certificates from the Civil and Military Officers.

The Managing Directors beg to inform the public in general, that in their Manufactory Tents are made of best cat, good workmanship, and excellent materials are procurable. The Managing Directors have a large Stock of excellent materials of every kind ready on hand, so as to execute all Orders promptly.

Printed Priced Catalogue will be forwarded, gratis, on application.—Apply to

Messrs. MOWLA BUX & Co.,

Tent Makers, Futtehgurh, N. W. P.

NOTICES.

THIRTEEN YEARS' ESTABLISHMENT.

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT,
22, RAMPART ROW,
ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

Please see LIST of BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, and RESIDENCES, in Monday's, and Thursday's. *TIMES of INDIA and BOMBAY GAZETTE.*

COLD SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

SOLICIT inspection to their LARGE and WELL-SELECTED STOCK.

Having made extensive additions in all Departments of their Business, they are now in a position to offer for selection a choice rarely obtained in this country.

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

	Inches.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas with strong Brass Locks. The correct Cabin Height	27 30 33	23 0 25 0 28 0	26 0 28 0 32 0
LADIES', with Tray, very strong, Millinery Division, and upper compartment. The best made.	33 36	43 0 45 0	48 0 50 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, with turned edges, copper Riveted—Shirt Case and Morocco leather pocket. Strong Lever Lock, with best Straps round.	24 26 30	52 0 58 0 68 0	58 0 64 0 75 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, to fit under seat. Best Brown leather, wide and flat, strong Brass Lock. A very serviceable article	20 22 24	19 8 22 0 23 8	21 0 25 0 26 0
CASH BAGS—Morocco leather, outside paper Pocket. Strong lock, with shoulder strap passing under Bag	---- ----	6 12 7 12	7 12 8 12
RUG STRAPS—Best Bridle Leather.	----	2 0	2 4
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Strong canvas with Tumbler Locks	---- ----	4 12 5 12	5 8 6 8
RUGS—Alpaca and Llama, soft and light, plain and fancy colours	---- ----	12 8 18 0	14 0 20 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS	----	2 0	2 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS.—Best seasoned Beechwood, cane backs and bottoms	---- ----	9 8 13 8	10 0 15 0

COLLARS.

West End Shakespeare Dux Pall Mall Hay Market	Best best Three-fold Linen.	6 0	7 0
West End Dux	With Cambric Tie for wear with Flannel Shirt.	6 8	7 8

SHIRTS.

OXFORD CLOTH—The Genuine material, cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	each six	6 8 37 0	7 8 42 0
TAFFETA, moderate in price, extremely soft, and for comfort equal to the wear of Silk	each six	6 8 37 0	7 8 42 0
SILK and WOOL—Warranted shrunk, neat plain colours, and Fancy Stripes.	each six	9 0 52 0	10 0 58 0
FLANNEL—Best Wove, Plain and Fancy Colours, thoroughly shrunk	each six	8 8 49 0	9 8 56 0
SPUN SILK—Neat Fancy Stripes, fast Colours. The best quality	each six	11 8 67 0	13 0 75 0
BEST FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached. Latest designs. Colour perfectly fast	six	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, Collar attached, a good useful Shirt	six	22 8	25 0
LONGCLOTH—Best Linen Fronts, &c. A special material for India	six	28 0	31 8
LONGCLOTH, Cambric Fronts, &c.	six	22 8	25 0
DRESS—French Embroidered Fronts.	each	7 0	8 0

The above can be had ready for immediate wear or to measure FROM

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

GENTS' BANIANS.

Fine Gauze Merino	six	19 0	21 0
Superfine do	six	24 0	27 0
Fine Merino, medium substance	six	25 0	29 0
Real India Gauze	six	30 0	35 0
Stout Grey Merino for Travellers	each six	5 8 31 0	6 8 37 0

GENTS' DRAWERS.

Merino, medium substance	each six	6 0 35 0	7 0 39 0
Grey Merino Stout for Travellers	each six	5 8 31 0	6 8 36 0
Gent's Bathing Drawers	each	2 0	2 4

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS,

DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

Fine Dressed Cotton	9 8	10 8
Super do do	11 8	13 0
Fine Mixed Colours	12 8	14 0
Fine Fancy Stripes	12 8	14 0
Superfine do	16 8	18 0
Fancy Balbriggan	18 0	20 0
Lisle Thread	21 0	24 0
Super Fancy Stripes	22 8	25 0
Super Balbriggan	25 0	29 0
Best Black Silk (for Dress) per pair	7 8	8 8

GENTS' MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Mixed Merino	15 8	17 8
Super Ribbed do	16 8	18 8
Fine Fancy Stripes	18 0	21 0
Super do	20 0	22 0
Best Super	22 0	25 0

HATS,

LINCOLN BENNETT & CO.'S

Best Dress Hats	14 0	16 0
Best Drab Felt	11 8	13 0
Dress Hats, very light	12 8	14 0
Drab Felt	8 8	10 0

STIFF BLACK FELT—THE NEW SHAPES.

Harrogate, London	6 8	7 8
Napier, Cantab	6 8	7 8
Isis, Brighton	6 8	7 0
Egerton (High Flat Top)	7 0	8 0

SOFT TOP—STIFF BRIM.

Cambridge, Napier	6 8	7 8
Blenheim, Isis	6 8	7 8
Tweed Hats	5 0	6 0
Tweed Caps	3 8	4 8
Scotch Caps	5 0	6 0

HELMETS.

White Regulation Helmets		14 8	16 0
Extra quality ditto		16 0	18 0
White Shooting Helmets	Low Crown	13 8	15 0
Extra quality ditto	Low Crown	16 0	18 0
Drab Felt Shooting Helmets		8 8	10 0
Full Dress White Helmets, with best gilt spike and chain		29 0 31 0	32 0 35 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET,
OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE, BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED WITH A REMITTANCE.

PATTERNS AND CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents at Bombay.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY SAW MILLS.—We are prepared to execute ORDERS for First-class MOULMEIN TEAK SCANTLINGS of ordinary sizes, at Rs. 2-8 per Cubic Foot.

W. NICOL & Co.

20th November 1871.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on SHIPMENTS either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz:—

Le Lloyd Français, established 35 years.
La Compagnie Française, established 12 years.

GADDUM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.—This COTTON GIN, having been perfected in England, cleans Cotton of every description more efficiently and rapidly than any of the Gins now in use.

A 30-Inch Gin has been put up in our Iron Works at Byculla, where it can be seen at work on reference to Mr. ROBSON, the Manager.

Particulars as to Price, &c., may be obtained on application at our Metal Mart, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents for Western India.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.

We have been instructed by Mr. Ed. Jones, Patentee of JONES' COTTON GIN, to institute legal proceedings against any person or persons infringing his patent.

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICES.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT.

JEWELLERY, SILVER PLATE,
GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS,
CARTE-DE-VISITE ALBUMS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC AND SCRAP ALBUMS,
FANCY WORK CASES AND BOXES,
WRITING DESKS,
STATIONERY CABINETS,
ENVELOPE CASES, JEWEL BOXES,
INK STANDS, in great variety,
BEZIQUE, PLAYING CARDS,
CHESS BOARDS AND MEN,
TRAVELLING BAGS,
DESPATCH AND CASH BOXES,
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
COLOUR BOXES, BRUSHES, PALETTES,
WATER FILTERS,
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Principal—H. T. HABERSHON, Esq.

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For terms and other particulars apply to Mr. J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS are invited for a SUPPLY of CLOTHING, consisting of Woollen, Blue Drill, and White Longcloth Coats and Trousers, Turkey Red and Blue Turbans, Leather Belts and Badges, for the use of the Servants of the Company for one year.

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The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Persons whose Tenders may be accepted will be required to lodge, as security for the fulfilment of the same, a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the aggregate value of the Clothing to be supplied by them.

WM. WARDEN MORICE.

Bombay, Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 16th November 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 4th day of December 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to proceed with the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1872.

F. STANGER LEATHES,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 30th November 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY OF BOMBAY, will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on MONDAY the 4th day of December 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider—

1. Letter from Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Ravenscroft, No. 3239, General Department, dated 8th November 1871, transmitting the following papers:—

Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the present condition of the Finances of the Bombay Municipality, and the efficacy of the action of the Controller (with Appendices.)

Letter from Mr. A. T. Crawford, No. 4996, dated 26th October 1871, offering his explanation on the above.

Letter from Mr. W. Maidment, Controller of Municipal Accounts, No. 1912, dated 27th October 1871, submitting his explanation on the above.

2. Letter from Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Ravenscroft, No. 3360 of 1871, dated 16th November 1871, forwarding Government Resolution on the Report of Mr. Hope's Committee regarding the state of Municipal Finances, and the explanation furnished thereon by the late Municipal Commissioner and the Controller of Municipal Accounts.

3. Letter from Acting Chief Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 3432, dated 22nd November 1871, forwarding copy of a Government Resolution on the subject of the resignation of Mr. Maidment.

4. Letter from the Accountant General, No. G—3107 of 1871-72, dated 22nd November 1871, requesting to be furnished with a copy of the Report of the Meetings of the Justices with reference to Mr. Hope's Committee's Report and the Orders of the Bombay Government thereon.

F. STANGER LEATHES,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 24th November 1871.

AFTER the disposal of the above Business, the following will be considered:—

Letter from Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Ravenscroft, No. 3490 of 1871, General Department, dated 27th November 1871, on the subject of the appointment of Mr. Hope to act as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and on the abolition of the Office of Controller.

Dr. T. G. Hewlett will move—

"That Captain Tulloch, R.E., Executive Engineer, be allowed six months' leave of absence on medical certificate from the date of his departure from Bombay."

On the Resolution of Government censuring the late Commissioner and Controller, it will be proposed by Mr. H. Maxwell, and seconded by Mr. Narayen Vasudevjee, "That this Bench, while acknowledging, with regret, the justice of the censures on the late Commissioner and Controller, recorded in the Resolution of Government, is of opinion that the state of confusion into which the Municipal finances have been allowed to fall might have been avoided if the Government of Bombay had consented to appoint the Committee of Inquiry asked for by the Justices in 1869, or if the Bench itself had been composed wholly of residents and ratepayers of Bombay, and had possessed the power of controlling the financial administration of the Municipality."

On Mr. Ravenscroft's letter regarding Mr. Hope's appointment, it will be proposed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, and seconded by Captain G. F. Henry, "That with reference to Mr. Ravenscroft's letter of the 27th November, promising Government will, with 'as little delay as possible, introduce into the Legislative Council a short Act to provide for the performance of the duties of Controller at a less charge to the Municipal Fund,' the Bench desires once more to accord its conviction that the appointment of a Committee of Justices, with power to control the Municipal expenditure, is absolutely necessary to secure real economy, and that, without such a Committee, the Bench feels it cannot be expected to fulfil the duties entrusted to it by Act II. of 1865."

F. STANGER LEATHES,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 27th November 1871.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm. New Bank of Bombay shares in demand.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Indus (s)	Turner	Bussorah, Nov. 18.
	Joyce Phillips	Mumford	Mauritius, Oct. 26.
	Burmah	Garrick	Rangoon.
3	Columbian (s)	Stewart	Suez, Nov. 18.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Goa, Dec. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	John Peacock	Finlay	Rangoon.
	Zephyrus	Dennis	Rangoon.
	Deccan (s)	Rennoldson	Aden and Suez.
	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Cutch.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
	Janet Cowan	Cuthbert	Calcutta.
	Snipe (s)	Brown	Persian Gulf.
	Stephensons (s)	Bray	Liverpool.

The ship Stamboul, to Calcutta, began to load on Saturday last.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	China (s)	Gardner	Hongkong, Nov. 14.
	City of Oxford (s)	Hardie	Liverpool, Oct. 19.
	Historian	Tutton	Hongkong, Nov. 14.
30	Mangalore	Thoms	Galle, Nov. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Meinam (s)		
	Sattara (s)		
	Portia		
	Ganges		

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Destination.
29	Gosforth	London.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 17—Ship Royal Family, Hogg, from Newcastle.
17—Mirzapore, s., Parish, from Southampton.
18—Surat, s., Baker, from Bombay.
19—Bangalore, s., Angove, from Suez.
19—Khedive, s., Steward, from Suez.
19—Alphee, s., Tourniere, from China.
19—Killarney, s., O'Neill, from Calcutta.
22—Fusi Gama, s., Collagham, from Juddah.
22—H. M. I. Troop ship Malabar, from Bombay.
23—Henri IV., s., Auger, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 19—Surat, s, Baker, to Suez.
19—Bangalore, s., Angove, to Bombay.
19—Khedive, s., Steward, to Calcutta.
19—Alphee, s., Tourniere, to Marseilles.
20—Earl Canning, s., Baldwin, to Liverpool.
20—Killarney, s., O'Neill, to London.
21—Ship Oceanica, s., Gillmore, to Calcutta.
23—Fusi Gama, s., Collagham, to Bombay.
23—Henri IV., s., Auger, to Barroon.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Nov. 5—Barque Saarikoski, Hedir, from Shields.
17—Ship Royal Family, from Newcastle.
17—H. M. S. Kwantung, Elton.

DAILY IMPORTS.—2ND DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Ispahan, s, 2 cases chamois skins and 1 case haberdashery, D. Esmaljee & Co.

Saladin, 1 case medicine, G. Dossajee; 5 packages printing ink, Merwanjee & Co.; 23 bundles iron pipes and 1 box hardware, A. Hassonally.

Inverness, 11 bales printing paper, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Egitto, s, 30 cases claret, J. Ruttonjee's Son.

DAILY EXPORTS.—2ND DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria Cross, 50 bales cotton, M. Narronjee; 70 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

British Princess, 50 bales cotton, C. Lalljee.

Eastern Light, 24 bales hides and skins, H. E. Jetaker; 45 bales cotton, P. Eduljee; 12 bales hides, C. Munjee.

Prince Regent, 59 bales cotton, J. Jusraz; 34 bales cotton, D. Pursotum; 415 bundles nux vomica, M. Luckmedass; 5 bales cotton, V. Vulubdass.

Mahableshwur, 4,500 bundles coir yarn, S. S. Narrelwala.

Delhi, s, 64 bales wool, M. Jetha; 50 bales cotton, Alsen, Riebe & Co.; 57 bales wool, C. Pittamber.

Deccan, s, 20 bales wool, K. Pittamber & Co.; 28 bales cotton, K. Canjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Egitto, s, 989 bales wool, B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Egitto, s, 26 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Delhi, s, 180 bales cotton, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Egitto, s, 1 parcel shawls, C. S. Nadershaw.

FOR HAVRE.

Delhi, s, 50 bales cotton, M. Thackersee; 41 bales cotton, L. Lalljee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental, s, 15 bags sumada stones, J. Becherdass; 22 bales cotton, J. Peerbhoy.

Emeu, s, 406 pieces E. teeth, L. Khakkey.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 2.

Dent, Captain, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

Harness, Captain, Royal Artillery, on transference, from Nusseerabad.

Blowers, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from Matheran.

Montriou, Colonel, Bombay Infantry, on general duty, from Kurrachee.

Walter, C.B., Brigadier General, Commanding Saugor District, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

Bain, Surgeon-Major, Bombay Medical Department, on leave, from Cape of Good Hope.

Jacob, Captain, 3rd Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Erinpoora.

Rowlandson, Captain, 17th Madras N. I., on sick leave, from Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 2.

Hutchinson, Lieutenant, 5th Bengal Lancers, on leave, to England.

Hawes, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

Ross, Captain, 2nd Queen's, on duty, to Belgaum.

Robb, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on duty, to Belgaum.

DECEMBER 3.

Wood, Colonel, 4th Rifles, on leave, to Baroda.

Jacob, Captain, 3rd Bombay Infantry, on duty, to Aurungabad.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 22nd November 1871.

Subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal C-in-C, the C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

1st Bat 19th Foot—Lt Theodore B Emerson to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Bennett, promoted; with effect from the 19th October 1871.

Under instructions from the War Office, the following movements of officers of R A, consequent on promtion, are ordered, viz.:—

Capt and Bt Maj C R. Hill, A Brig R H A, to Malta, to join the 10th Brig, as Lt-Col.

Capt and Bt Maj G A Wilkinson, A Brig R H A, to England, to join the 3rd Brig, as Lt-Col.

Lt, Local Capt R. S. M. Mackenzie, A Brig R H A, to England, to join H Bat 14th Brig.

Lt, Local Capt F G Gyll, A Brig R H A, to England, to join No 6 Bat 12th Brig.

With reference to G O C C of the 28th Oct, p 566, Lt A L Pringle, C Baty 19th Brig R A, is detailed to join the next Long Course at the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, vice Capt T N Holberton.

Lt Pringle should arrive in England next month, and report himself to the Depy Adjt Genl R A, War Office. He is available for duty with troops on the voyage home.

The undermentioned officers are reported, by the Board of Examiners at Fort William, to have passed, on the 6th Nov 1871, the tests specified, agreeably to G G O No. 734 of 1864:—

Persian under Clause VIII.—Lt T Deane, Adjt Viceroy's Body Guard, and Lt E R Elles, R A P M Baty.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.—Lt C M Smith, R A; Capt L M Carmichael, 5th Lancers; Cornet T H M Kelly, 21st Hussars; Lt T E Spencer, 1st Bat 3rd Foot; Ens E Bruce, 39th Foot; and Ens C R Macgregor, 96th Foot.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the dates specified:—

On the 6th Oct.—Lt T F H de Burgh, 1st Battalion, 17th Foot; Lt W K Westropp, 41st Foot; Lt V Knox, and Ens G L T Denniss, 62nd Foot.

On the 6th Nov.—Lt J S Cramsie, 1st Bat 5th Foot.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 4th Nov, directing Staff Surg J G Faught to proceed to Morar, for the purpose of assuming medical charge of the 1st Bat 11th Foot.

Presidency District Order, dated the 6th Nov, directing Asst Surg J Reid, M. D, lately officiating as Garrison Asst Surg, Fort William, to proceed to Dacca and assume medical charge of the detail of native troops at that station.

Shillong Station Order, dated the 31st Oct, appointing Capt H M Evans, Adjt 43rd N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt H Thompson, Brig Maj Eastern Frontier District, detailed on special duty.

Morar Station Order, dated the 6th Nov., appointing Asst Surg F Howard, M D, R A, to the medical charge of the Brig Staff, vice Asst Surg W E Riordan, R H A, resigned.

Benares Garrison Order, dated the 28th Oct, appointing Surg R. H. Perkins, 5th N. I, returned from sick leave, to resume medical charge of the Station Staff, in addition to his other duties.

21st Hussars—Regtl Order, dated the 6th Oct, appointing Lt A T Fisher to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lt J E Kitson.

2nd Bat 1st Foot—Bat Order, dated the 1st Nov, appointing Capt G G Stewart to officiate as Paymaster and Qr-mr to the left half Bat at Raneekhet, with effect from the 19th Oct, vice Capt R A Manners, who resigns.

2nd Bat 19th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 23rd Oct, appointing Lt A H Cameron Asst Instructor of Musketry, vice Lt G E Langford.

4th Bengal Cav—Regtl Order, dated the 1st Nov, making the following temporary appointments, with effect from the 6th Oct, vice Maj M M Prendergast, Offg Comdt, detained at Nynee Tal on court martial duty:—

Bt Maj T C Graham, officiating 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer, to officiate as Comdt.

Maj E H C Simpson, 2nd Squad Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

5th Lancers—Lt J H Hutchison, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, on private affairs, for six months, from date of embarkation.

Vety Surg W B Edmonds, to remain at Rawulpindee, from the 1st to the 10th Nov, on medical certificate, in extension.

37th Foot—Lt Col J Davis, for one month, from date of leaving regt, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation.

Capt R Skinner, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to port of embarkation, and thence to England on private affairs, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation.

55th Foot—Lt T Drew, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

63rd Foot—Lt W H Wickens, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Paymaster F Piper, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

76th Foot—Qr-Mr R Davies, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lt-Col G N Cave, Comdg 24th N I, to Murree, from the 1st to the 15th Nov, on urgent private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Lt-Col E W E Howard, doing duty at Bareilly, to Almorah, Nynee Tal, and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th Nov 1871 to the 15th Nov 1872, on medical certificate.

Lt A C G Lydiard, Qr-mr 31st N I, to remain at Murree, from the 21st Oct to the 30th Nov, on medical certificate, in extension.

Lt J G M DeL Bean, 1st Wing Sub 34th N I, from the 15th to the 30th Oct, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

Bengal Infantry—Maj-Gen W F Beatson, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service—Staff Asst Surg E B Kearney, doing duty No. 2 Baty 24th Brig R A, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

SALUTES.

With the sanction of the Govt of India, it is hereby notified that no officer under the rank of a Brig-Genl is, under any circumstances, entitled to a salute of guns in his military capacity.

MUSKETRY—ACCOUTREMENTS.

G O by the C-in-C, dated 16th May 1871, directing Boxer Snider ammunition, packed as laid down in paragraph 1819 of War Office List of Changes, dated 1st Oct 1869, to be carried in pouches without the tins, is cancelled; and the following instructions for altering the tins to hold the regulated number of rounds, packed in the new method, are issued with the sanction of Government:—

I. In the case of 50 round pouches with four partitions, three of them will be removed; the one left *not* being the one nearest either end.

II. In the case of 20 round pouches, the partition which forms a compartment for percussion caps will be removed, and also the cap pocket.

2. For the performance of this service 8 pie will be allowed for each 50 round, and 4 pie for each 20 round pouch; the charge being vouched by the certificate of the Commanding Officer, that the alteration has been properly carried out.

3. Pouch tins should not be altered as above, until regiments received Snider ammunition packed in the new method.

4. Patterns of altered tins can be supplied to regiments from the Arsenals on which they are dependent, when applied for.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

The uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

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For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

IN the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

AN AMATEUR CONCERT

WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE

FREEMASONS' HALL,
CUMBALLA HILL ROAD,
ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH DECEMBER 1871.

COMMITTEE.

Henry Morland, Esq.
Colonel Penn, C.B., R.A.
R. Valentine Reid, Esq.
Sidney Barlow, Esq.
Herr Schmuck.
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.
Mackintosh Balfour, Esq.
T. R. Light, Esq.
R. L. Key, Esq.
Judge Manockjee Cursetjee.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1—Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
2—Chorus	Farewell to the Forest	Mendelssohn.
3—Solo Violin	Tremolo	De Beriot.
4—Trio	Oh Memory!	Leslie.
5—Solo Baritone		
6—Chorus	La Grande Duchesse	Offenbach.

PART II.

1—Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber.
2—Solo Soprano	My Mother bids me bind my Hair	Haydn.
3—Chorus	Il Carnovali	Rossini.
4—Solo Flute	Napolitaine	Clinton.
5—Chorus	March of the Men of Haarlech.	

The Concert to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

Tickets, Rs. 5 each, may be had of Messrs. THACKER, VINING, AND Co., Rampart Row, where a plan of the Concert Room can be seen and Reserved Seats secured.

Admission by Tickets only.

No money will be received at the door.

Where also Books of the Words (4 annas each) and Programmes can be obtained.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

GILBERT—December 1st, at Penge, near London, the wife of Mr. William Gilbert, of Bombay.

WEST—December 1st, at Clifton, Anne Sarah, infant daughter of R. West, C.S.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES

BIRTHS.

AVIETMALL—November 28th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. J. Avietmall, of the Preventive Service, of a son.

ELSWORTHY—November 17th, at Chittivalsah, the wife of W. Elsworthy, Esq., of a son.

HAWLEY—November 29th, at Fort William, Calcutta, the wife of Major Hawley, H. M. 1st Battalion, 14th Regiment, of a son.

O'CONNOR—November 29th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. John O'Connor, of a daughter.

STOWELL—November 28th, at Roorkee, the wife of Mr. Charles F. Stowell, of a son.

TRIMNELL—November 28th, at Chingleput, the wife of Assistant Surgeon E. A. Trimnell, Zillah Surgeon, of a daughter.

WILKINSON—November 30th, at 13, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of Captain A. R. Wilkinson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAMERON—HANDCOCK—November 23rd, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. J. Carruthers, Chaplain of Nagpore, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Moore, M.A., John Cameron, M.D., Bengal Army, Medical Service, to Frances Flood, eldest daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. J. G. Handcock.

STUART—LAZARUS—November 25th, at the Old or Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. E. C. Stuart, B.A., Charles Stuart, to Eliza Sarah, daughter of Charles Lazarus, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

CHEW—November 25th, at La Martiniere Boys' School, Calcutta, of fever and congestion of the brain, Louis Briant, son of the late Captain J. G. Chew, aged 16 years.

GASPER—November 26th, at Balligunge, of general debility, Mrs. Ripsima Malcolm Gasper, aged 77 years and 4 days.

MORGAN—November 25th, at Mercara, Edward Campbell Morgan, aged 8 years and 6 months.

MORTON—November 22nd, at Lucknow, of cholera, Edwin Morton, Esq., Controller P. W. D.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India. Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. .. Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1871.

THE new Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, Mr. T. C. Hope, meets the Bench of Justices for the first time to-day; and we presume that the first anxiety of both the Bench and the Commissioner will be to define exactly their relations with one another, and to prevent the possibility of future misunderstandings by fixing, as clearly as is now possible, the limits of their respective powers. Mr. Hope personally has much too direct and practical a mind, and is too intent on getting through the real work of his office without being interrupted by the disturbing influence of exciting discussions, to be content to allow such questions, for instance, as whether or not the Commissioner is to pay the Police and the rent of the Municipal offices to remain undetermined. He will probably require the Bench to state definitely its opinions on such matters; and, if the Justices persist in refusing him permission to use Municipal money for the purposes just mentioned, we shall be greatly surprised if any order from Government to take the pay of the Police out of the Municipal Fund will be acted upon by an officer who thoroughly comprehends what is his legal position under the Municipal Act, or, again, if Mr. Hope will consent to go on occupying a building for which the Bench is resolved not to pay any rent. It will be an advantage to the town to have these questions settled once for all, instead of letting them be made the excuse for perpetual controversies leading to no results. As regards the general work of the Commissioner's office we have already abundant evidence of Mr. Hope's eagerness to sweep away abuses and reorganize the Municipal departments; and for the present, having accepted him on the faith of his ability to put our affairs in good order, we are bound to abstain from criticism, and to wait till he can lay before the Bench a general statement of what he has accomplished. If, meanwhile, the Justices can give him any assistance in ascertaining the true character of the Municipality's outstanding liabilities, no doubt Mr. Hope will be glad of their advice and support. It will be barely possible for the Commissioner to revise his establishments, alter estimates, and provide ways and means for meeting the fresh annual expenditure on account of the new fifteen-lac loan, until he has been probably a couple of months in office; and, as the year draws near its close, it is necessary for the Bench at once to pass a provisional Budget. The best plan, we should think, would be simply to accept for the moment the estimated income and expenditure prepared by Mr. Crawford for next year, on the understanding that Mr. Hope will in January inform the Bench what changes he finds he can introduce. Our hope and expectation is that no fresh taxation will be required, but that the additional charge imposed on the Municipality by the loan will be covered by retrenchments.

So far, the way seems to be plain enough. But there is something more to be done than merely setting the Commissioner's hands free to do his executive work efficiently. For the last six months the Bench of Justices has been engaged in carrying on what it is justified in regarding as a great constitutional struggle, with the avowed purpose of securing for the town of Bombay the boon of self-government. The Justices contend, that, had the Municipal Act of 1865 been so framed as to give representatives of the ratepayers a real control over the spending of local taxes, Mr. Crawford would have been saved from ruin, and the town from the irritation and discontent arising out of the discovery that the finances have been very badly administered. This opinion was formally expressed in the resolutions passed by the Bench in July; and its justice was admitted, not only by Captain Hancock and other members of the Finance Committee, but by Mr. Crawford himself, who was sincerely desirous of throwing off the financial responsibility that had landed him in such terrible difficulties. The Government, in its reply to the resolutions of the Bench, agreed that a Committee or Council to control the finances was the one thing needful to put things straight; and it has since been profuse of good resolutions, and promises "shortly" or "soon" to bring in a bill that is to give full satisfaction to the ratepayers. Meanwhile, it is important to observe that, in point of fact, we have not advanced one single step towards the attainment of the object we had in view. On the contrary, we are actually further removed from the goal than we were when we started six months ago. The Government, as arbitrary in its acts as it is liberal in its professions, has absolutely *done* nothing in the way of Municipal reform except to seize money belonging to the Municipal Fund and to appoint in place of Mr. Crawford another Government servant enjoying a more unquestioned dictatorship and a larger salary than the late Commissioner. The energy with which the Government intrigued to get for Mr. Hope the pay he demanded stands out in marked contrast with its evasive and dilatory conduct in dealing with the claim of the Bench for an extension of its powers. The Justices took care to couple the grant of Rs. 3,500 a month to Mr. Hope with the condition that a Committee of Justices should be nominated to countersign the Commissioner's cheques from week to week, so as to keep the Bench thoroughly informed of all that is going on. Mr. Ravenscroft, on behalf of Government, readily accepts the proposed increase of pay, but speaks ambiguously about the other part of the bargain. The Bench is reminded that the law requires there should be a Controller. Everybody knows that; but, as the Governor had offered to bring in a short bill in order to enable Mr. Hope to do the work of the Controller's office as well as his own, the Justices made the reasonable suggestion that in this Bill the power of countersigning cheques might be transferred to a Committee of the Bench. We shall look upon the way in which this question is disposed of as a test of the sincerity of Government in its dealings with the Municipality. It is to no purpose to talk of reducing the cost of the Controller's office; that, in itself, is no great matter. What the Bench distinctly asks for is the power to control the expenditure of the finances it holds in trust for the ratepayers; and Government, we are sorry to say, seems inclined to fence with the question, and to return to its old love for a dictatorship instead of consenting to try if Municipal institutions will really work in Bombay. The Justices, however, will not recede from the position they have taken up; they cannot do so in fact without stultifying themselves, and making it appear that the whole agitation to obtain representative government for the city has been unreal and ridiculous. Let the anxiety of the Justices to work harmoniously with Mr. Hope be never so great, they must insist on defining what they consider ought to be the rights and privileges of an independent Council. A Finance Committee, with legal powers, would, moreover, be the best safeguard a Commissioner could have against possible attacks upon him by members of the Bench for acts alleged to be done without their knowledge and sanction.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow morning from Mahableshwur.

THE reason for the continued delay in the constitution of the new Court for the hearing of appeals in Kattywar is, we believe, the refusal of our Government to grant the desire of the Chiefs, who wish to have the Court quite independent of the Political Agent. Sir S. Fitzgerald very properly objects to having a divided authority in the province, more especially as Colonel Anderson, the present Political Agent, is the man who has been most urgent in pressing on Government the need that exists for a Court of Appeal.

DR. LYON, as will be seen from the letter we publish in another column, very sensibly refuses to serve on the Committee appointed by the Bench of Justices to consider how Vehar water should be purified, until he has some data put before him to show that the water is impure and the nature of the impurities contained in it. It will be observed that Dr. Lyon, who can speak with authority on such a subject, declares that the necessary apparatus to enable Dr. Hewlett to analyze the water properly would not cost more than Rs. 150. A similar assertion was made by Dr. Knapp at the last meeting of the Bench; but Dr. Hewlett contemptuously retorted that such an apparatus might do for an assistant surgeon, but would not answer his purpose. This is a curious argument to use, for surely there cannot be one mode of analyzing water for assistant surgeons, and another for surgeons. It would be as reasonable for Dr. Hewlett to say that he, as a surgeon, cannot cut off a leg with the same instruments that a mere assistant surgeon would employ.

THE Viceroy and Lady Mayo paid a short visit to the Opera House on Tuesday night.

MR. A. MACKENZIE resumed charge of his office as Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal on the 23rd ultimo.

LOWTHER CASTLE has been rented for the Allahabad University until the building to be erected for it is ready.

THE Viceregal Council Meeting, fixed for Wednesday, did not take place. The meeting has been postponed *sine die*.

WE see it stated that the Forest Department in Assam has been brought under the control of the Commissioner of the Province.

THE Lahore paper assures us that the Viceroy has definitively settled to visit British Burmah, and that a man-of-war has been placed at his disposal for the purpose.

SIR HENRY JAMES SUMNER MAINE, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., has been appointed a Member of the Council of India, in the room of Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., resigned.

THE total loss by fire in Clive Street, Calcutta, on Sunday last, has been officially calculated at Rs. 1,97,050. The heaviest losers are a firm of native jute merchants.

LORD NAPIER honoured Sir Walter Morgan with a call at the Branch Elphinstone Hotel, on Wednesday afternoon, and remained an hour with the new Chief Justice.

A NOTIFICATION in the *Calcutta Gazette* of Wednesday directs the members of the Bengal Council to meet at the Bengal Council Chamber on Saturday, the 9th December, at 11 o'clock.

AMONG the cases set down for settlement of issues in Chambers in the Madras High Court for to-day is the case of the Right Hon. Francis Baron Napier vs. The Madras Advertising and Printing Company.

THE following is from the *Indian Daily News*:— "The Government of India, we hear, have declined compliance with the proposal of the Bombay Government for the construction of a deep-sea pier at Bombay."

MR. F. B. PEACOCK will officiate as Secretary to the Bengal Board of Revenue during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. D. J. McNeill. Mr. H. L. Harrison, B. A., will officiate temporarily as Junior Secretary to the Board.

THE President of the India Council has applied to the Admiralty to nominate an officer to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of organising the flotilla of ships intended for the defence of the coasts and ports of our Indian Empire.

SUPERINTENDING, Executive, and Assistant Engineers and subordinates of the Bengal Public Works Department are to be exempt from the payment of ferry tolls whilst moving on duty within their own circles, divisions, or subdivisions.

A MEMORIAL, to be signed by four hundred thousand persons, is, it is said, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces, praying for the adoption of the Nagri character in Law Courts in place of the Persian.

THE settlement of the Delhi Division is at once to be commenced. Mr. E. O'Brien, Officiating Secretary to the Financial Commissioner and Mr. Ibbetson, C.S., are appointed Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer. It is believed that Mr. Mackworth Young will act as Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, vice Mr. O'Brien.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the proposal of the Bombay Government that the annuity of Rs. 8,000 granted by the Khan of Khelat to the ex-Jam of Lus Beyla, should be deducted from the balance of the subsidy which is paid for the protection of the telegraph line passing through the Beyla territory, provided that the Khan has consented to the arrangement.

A NATIVE paper called the *Kavi Vachan Sudha*, asserts that the people of Jounpore are about to sue the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Company for the damages done in that city by the late flood, on the ground that it was solely in consequence of the outlets for the discharge of water having been shut up by the company's railroad that the unfortunate incident took place.

LAHORE is now crowing over "poor Murree" because His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has signified his intention of deferring his departure on tour from Lahore till the new year. The *Indian Public Opinion* says—"This excellent intention will give us quite a season in Lahore, and time too. The Punjab Government will not visit Murree next hot weather. Poor Murree!"

THE whole of the first day of the hearing of the appeal of Amir Khan was occupied by Mr. Anstey, the senior counsel. He began his address at eleven or thereabouts, and spoke until 5 o'clock, when the Court rose, leaving the address unfinished. On Thursday, Mr. Anstey concluded his address, and was followed by Mr. Ingram, who spoke till the Court rose at 5 o'clock.

THE *Pioneer* says:—"We hear that the title of Mr. Knight's forthcoming daily is after all not yet absolutely fixed. We are rather glad of it; the *Gazette of Asia* always seemed to us curiously infelicitous. In our opinion fifty less objectionable titles might be suggested in five minutes; for instance, the name of *Knight's Daily Messenger* or *Knight's Indian Journal* would at once attract a number of readers."

WE (*Indian Daily News*) hear that a Committee, consisting of Mr. Kellner, Colonel Innes, Colonel Sibley, and some other officers, has been or will shortly be appointed to revise the system of check and accounts of the office of the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts. In that case, there will be some delay, for a month or so in Colonel Sibley's departure to Umballah to assume charge of the office of Deputy Commissary General of that division to which he has recently been appointed.

THE Entrance Examination for the Calcutta University is now being simultaneously carried on in thirty-two different centres, exclusive of course of Bombay and Madras. These are—Colombo, Rangoon, Debrogurh, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Ranché, Nagpore, Darjeeling, Peshawur, Simla, Burisaul, Lucknow, Saugor, Lahore, Ajmere, Bareilly, Delhi, Agra, Benares, Bhagulpore, Cuttack, Sylhet, Gowhatty, Chittagong, Patna, Bancoorah, Kishnaghur, Berhampore Dacca, Hooghly, Sehore, and Calcutta.

THE *Asiatic*, in congratulating Indian appellants on the new Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, indulges a hope that Sir Lawrence Peel may be selected as a member of the Committee, and adds—"Some surprise appears in certain quarters to have been excited at the non-appointment of Sir Barnes Peacock. We do not profess to be cognizant of the secret springs of action in such matters, but we are aware that, although the ability and legal acumen of Sir Barnes Peacock are beyond question, there are great doubts as to the stability of that mental equilibrium which is so important an essential in the position of a judge, and the absence of which late events in the career of the learned judge, have somewhat painfully foreshadowed."

LORD ROMILLY delivered judgment on the 7th ult. in the suit preferred by Mr. Peek against the directors of Overend, Gurney and Co. (Limited). The suit was instituted to recover from the defendants the moneys which the plaintiff had paid in respect of 2,000 shares, which he had purchased on the faith of the prospectus which the directors issued. The Master of the Rolls dismissed the suit, on the ground that the plaintiff had not made proper inquiries when he bought the shares and did not seek relief until the Company had gone into liquidation. His lordship, however, refused to give the directors their costs in the suit, because in his opinion they had been guilty of "gross misconduct" in issuing a prospectus which "suppressed the truth as to the state of the firm's affairs."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY had laid out for him to Madhopore five carriages of four horses each to carry him to Umritsur, a distance of 73 miles. The time occupied in the journey (including stoppages!) was 5 hours and 35 minutes, or over 13 miles an hour. The *Indian Public Opinion*, in mentioning this, says—"The whole road was most carefully watered, better than the Anarkulli Mall, and certainly better than the Ferozepore high road through this station, which is not watered at all, thanks to the Municipal Committee. Lord Mayo's journey is so far creditable to the muscular arm of his portly driver, and the energy of the superintending police officer who accompanied him. But one or two things must be noted regarding this same trip. The carriages and horses were supplied by feudatory princes, and were neither Lord Mayo's own nor the Punjab Government's. The road was certainly in good order, but all traffic had been absolutely prohibited on it for the three days previous. Not even an ekka was permitted to pass along the road, and collections of hackeries and ekkas were made at various stations on the road, and officious policemen even interfered with private dak gharries. Lastly, when the post office stopped its daks and would not run a gharrie, private gharries were making a small fortune by running at the rate of ten miles an hour and at three times the usual fare."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

EXECUTION OF CREMIEUX.

BELGIUM.

LONDON, 2ND DECEMBER.

The Prince of Wales has passed a good night. The fever is still severe, but its progress is satisfactory.

BERLIN, 1ST DECEMBER.

The German Parliament has voted a credit to maintain the actual (present) military contingent for three years.

In yesterday's sitting Minister Dilbruck said that Germany should be quite prepared in 1874, owing to the strong tendency for revenge manifested by the French people.

Cremieux, one of the leading members of the Commune, was executed yesterday at Marseilles.

BRUSSELS, 1ST DECEMBER.

The statement recently made that the Belgian Ministry had resigned, is now contradicted.

At the request of the King, the Belgian Ministers resigned to-day. Comte de Theux has been entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet.

THE OUTWARD INDIAN MAILS.

ADEN, 2ND DECEMBER.

The s.s. Baroda with the outward Indian mails left here for Bombay at 4 P.M to-day.

ALEXANDRIA, 2ND DECEMBER.

H. M. troopship Malabar passed through the Canal, homeward bound, on the 29th November.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 1ST DEC., NOON.

Total Weekly Sales of Cotton		123,000 bales.
,, ,, ,,	Surats	46,000 ,,
Actual Stock of Cotton		486,000 ,,
,, ,,	Surats	289,000 ,,
Total Weekly Import of Cotton.		46,000 ,,
,, ,, ,,	Surats	9,000 ,,

Fair Dhollera, 7⅞d.

LONDON, 1ST DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady.

Fair Dhollera, 7⅞d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet, with little enquiry.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 8s. 1½d.
8¼ ,, ,, 9s. 6d.
40's Mule Twist, 1s. 1½d.

SONEPORE RACES.

(*By Private Telegram.*)

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

PATNA STAKES.

H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h Silvertail	1
Mr. Raphael's	Sulliman	2
Mr. Le's	b c b g Verbius	3

CHUPRAH STAKES.—1¾ MILES.

H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h Dervish	1
Mr. Solano's	Rising Star	2
Mr. Le's	g a h Aboo Janoob	3
Mr. Seventank's	r a h Acrobat	0

Time—3 min. 26 sec.

MILITARY ITEMS.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE MALCOLM, K. C. B., will, it is said, be succeeded in the Mhow command by Major-General Sir E. Russell.

THE police of Sylhet have been placed under the orders of Brigadier-General G. Brourchier, C.B., for the purposes of the Looshai campaign.

No officer under the rank of a brigadier general is, under any circumstances, to be held entitled to a salute of guns in his military capacity for the future.

MAJOR MARTIN, Deputy Paymaster, Rawul Pindee Circle, proceeds on furlough. It will be remembered Mrs. Martin was recently thrown off from her horse at Murree and killed.

COLONEL C. G. ARBUTHNOT, C.B., and Captain F. G. Ravenhill, both of the A Brigade R. H. Artillery, are appointed to the Umpire Staff at the Camp of Exercise, and requested to arrive at Delhi by the 15th inst.

A MONEY payment has hitherto been annually allowed to schools of British batteries and regiments. This will no longer be paid in cash, but will be expended in the purchase of suitable prizes for the scholars attending the schools.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. C. CHESNEY has returned from his special employment on the Continent in the preparation of reports on the late war, and has taken command of the Royal Engineers at Aldershot during the temporary absence of Colonel Laffan, R.E.

WE are informed that Lieutenant-Colonel Dunbar, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, in charge of the Commissariat elephants at Cachar, has been relieved of his duties by Mr. Nuthal, and that the gallant officer is shortly expected at the Presidency *en route* to Benares to assume charge of the Executive Commissariat Department there, to which he has lately been appointed. We believe, however, there will be some delay in the return to the Presidency of Colonel Dunbar, as he has been directed to proceed to Dacca, and to report on the condition of a small number of elephants said to have been sick at that station, and consequently unfit for immediate service.—*Indian Daily News*.

A CORRESPONDENT of an up-country contemporary, writing from Lahore on the 26th ult, says—"The 38th Regiment have just passed through on their way home to England after a long term of service in India, the latter portion of which has been most disastrous, as much sickness decimated the corps. H. M.'s 70th Regiment is now at Meean Meer *en route* to Rawul Pindee. This corps has just arrived from England, and has been very fortunate in being quartered at once at the pet station of the Punjab. The 31st N. I. also passed through last week *en route* for Mooltan, where they relieve the 45th Rattray's Sikhs. The 17th N. I. are expected next week at Meean Meer, to take the place of the 35th N. I., who are ordered to Cawnpore."

THE *Madras Athenæum* says—"We heard a suggestion for the improvement of the organization of our Madras Native Infantry from an officer of no small experience in that branch of the service the other day, which struck us as being by no means a bad one, and as it also possesses the merit of being tolerably cheap—the one thing needful in these days of short-sighted policy—there can be no harm in publishing it, *valeat quantum*. It was simply to dismount the wing subalterns, double their number, and attach one permanently to each grand division, which is as much as to say, one to every two companies. The two wing officers fulfilling the parts of the senior and junior majors of the drill book, and the adjutant, make up an amply sufficient staff of mounted officers; more are indeed not only useless, but actually in the way."

A CURIOUS instance of the "ups and downs" of military life was seen in the last *Gazette*. A major who had risen from the ranks, and not many years ago was a drum major, is promoted to a lieutenant-coloneley *without purchase*, and in the same *Gazette* a captain and brevet major is promoted to the vacant majority. Ten years ago the now lieutenant-colonel was a *junior* lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment, under the command of the very captain who has just become major, who happened to be the senior officer present and commanded the regiment and station. The captain was poor and proud and remained a bachelor and a captain; the lieutenant was ambitious and sagacious, and married—for money. Shortly afterwards he purchased his company over a number of his seniors, and in due course his majority, and is now the lieutenant-colonel of the corps; while the officer who was a senior captain when the other was teaching the young idea how to "drum," and the drummers how to use the "cat," has only just got his majority. If the abolition of purchase has effected nothing else, it will at all events prevent the recurrence of such romantic alterations, as, had the promotion gone by selection or seniority, the unfortunate captain, who is said to be an excellent officer, would have commanded his regiment years ago.—*Pioneer*.

WE learn that a great development is to be given to the French Artillery. In 1870, including two regiments of the Imperial Guard, there were twenty-two regiments of Artillery, and two more were created in Paris during the siege. With Alsace and Lorraine the French lost Metz and Strasbourg in which places five regiments of Artillery used to be quartered, and so Artillery has now been sent to Tarbes, Toulouse, Bourges, Rochelle, St. Omer, and a pontoon train to Avignon. From twenty-four the Artillery is now to be carried to thirty regiments, and there are to be new garrisons at La Rochelle, Bayonne, and Rouen. The town of La Rochelle has offered the Government 900,000f., and Rouen 400,000f., for the carrying out of this idea, and no doubt Bayonne, which is a wealthy town, will pay for the pleasure of having a polygon. The choice of seaports is natural enough, seeing the range required for ordnance of the present day. The Artillery and Engineer School, which was formerly at Metz, is now to be installed in the attics of the Chateau of Fontainebleau, M. Thiers obstinately refusing to allow any of the reception rooms to be occupied. The Prussians, by the way, criticise severely the plan of the French Government for creating an entrenched camp at Rouen. Some observations which have just appeared in the German Press terminate thus:—"Decidedly in France, the more we know the country the more we are able to see that everything is done to meet private and personal interest." The article in question gives some curious details on the influence brought to bear on the War Minister and M. Thiers by Generals Valaze and Robert, and by the Minister of Finance, M. Pouyer-Quertier, who own a large part of Rouen. It is said that the expense of the new system for defending Paris will be enormous. Forts, strong places, &c., are in no favour just now with the generality of the French, who term them capitulation nests. —*Army and Navy Gazette*.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 10TH NOVEMBER.

ABOUT five o'clock yesterday morning the P. & O. Co's s.s. Columbian, Capt. N. Stewart, arrived in harbour with the English mail of the 10th ult. The Columbian sailed from Suez at 9-30 A.M. on 18th November, arrived at Aden at 8-20 P.M. on the 24th, and resumed her voyage at 6 o'clock next morning. She brings the following passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Ibbetson.
Ensign Thompson.
Mrs. Genl. Walters.
Col. H. Drummond.
Mrs. Heyman and child.
Mr. E. J. Reid.
Mr. G. P. Robinson.
Miss Wood.
Mr. J. Helm.
Miss M. Boyd.
Miss E. Macey.
Mr. and Mrs. Powell.
Mr. and Mrs. Watchman and child.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Marshall.
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Wilson and two infants and servant.
Mr. J. B. Wilkinson.
Mrs. Kenny.
Miss Walker.
Mr. J. Buchan.
Captain and Mrs. Bingham and family.
Mrs. Watson.

FROM BRINDISI.

Major-Genl. Sir F. Goldsmid.
Major C. B. Smith.
Mr. S. G. Thomas and native servant.
Colonel and Mrs. Cracraft and European female servant.
Mr. F. Hoyer.
Mr. and Mrs. Webster.
Mr. H. Maxwell.
Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Broomhead.
Captain Ostrehan.
Miss Sewell.
Mr. R. A. Lloyd.
Mr. W. Shirreff.
Mr. and Mrs. Christian and three daughters.
Miss Maxwell.
Mr. and Mrs. P. Leslie.
Mr. G. H. Johns.
Mr. F. W. C. Marval.
Mr. J. Lane.
Mr. H. B. Medlicote.
Mr. H. Earnshaw.
Mr. S. F. Killner.
Mr. C. Poole.
Mr. O. Nölke.
Mr. L. Singer.
Mr. D. Andrews.
Mr. Parke Pittar.
Mr. G. W. Allan.
Colonel Stannus.
Mr. E. Sequer.
Colonel F. R. Pollock.
Mr. G. Eyears.
Mr. Harraden.
Mr. Orr.

FROM ADEN.—Mr. C. Byramjee, and two deck.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 10TH NOVEMBER.

THE days pass and resemble each other very much—particularly about this time, when the seasons of fog and of law commence almost simultaneously. We are having plenty of both this year, the vast Tichborne case taking precedence of every other. But that which most vividly recalls old times is the business of the Chancery Courts. They had scarcely opened before we were all at once plunged into that vortex of litigation which dates from May 1866, and which is very far indeed yet from being exhausted. Almost the first thing done on Monday was a very important decision on the Overend Gurney case in the Rolls Court. As I informed your readers in August last, the representative suit against the directors to recover damages for misrepresentation was then argued, the suitor being a Mr. William Peek, who had bought no less than 2,000 shares at a high premium. The Master of the Rolls took time to consider the arguments, and he gave his decision on Monday. His judgment is somewhat contradictory, or rather it does not harmonise very well with his reasons; but Lord Romilly's order of intellect is not unlike that satirised by Lord Mansfield in his famous advice to his brother judge—"Give your judgment, but not your reasons for it; your judgment will very probably be right, your reasons are almost certain to be wrong." The present Master of the Rolls is an eminently fair and well-meaning man, but not even scandal ever called him a great lawyer. In the present case he decided against the plaintiff and in favour of the directors; but he also blamed the latter so severely, that he declined to give them their costs. His reasons are peculiar. The directors, he contends, knowingly concealed material facts at the issue of the prospectus, but their intentions were good, that is, they honestly believed that they were inviting the public to take part in a really profitable enterprise. Hence there was no ground whatever for subjecting them to a criminal prosecution. But, as the facts which they concealed were so important that, had they been disclosed at the time, nobody would have taken a single share, any shareholder would have had a good ground for claiming damages if he had only used ordinary diligence. Mr. Peek, for instance, had he been an original shareholder, would have obtained the cancellation of his shares, if he had brought the facts as to the insolvent condition of the company at its first starting under the notice of the Court. He was not, however, an original allottee—he was a transferee; and his duty in that capacity was to satisfy himself by personal enquiry and investigation that the affairs were in a sound state. He did not do so, and therefore had condoned the deeds of the directors, and was thus disentitled to the remedy he sought. The Court, his Lordship hinted, could not extend its aid to persons who played fast and loose with their obligations, who found no fault so long as there seemed a chance of splendid profits, and only sought a remedy when their speculation had turned out unfavourably. Mr. Peek, then, is refused damages, but the directors, having really, though not criminally, suppressed important facts, are refused their costs. Naturally enough, this decision does not give much satisfaction to anybody. The shareholders—for Peek is only the representative of many others—see that their grievance is admitted, and do not accept the condonation theory as at all sufficient; the directors, successful in one sense, find themselves saddled with a charge of culpability, which will encourage future litigation. As a matter of course the case will be at once carried by appeal to the Lords Justices, and from them in all probability to the House of Lords. I do not for my part see that Lord Romilly's distinction between an original shareholder and a transferee is at all tenable, and I am certain that his notion of the duty of the latter to investigate the affairs of a company, if theoretically sound, involves a virtual impossibility. The idea that a shareholder could wade through the enormously complicated and multifarious documents and books of a firm turning over hundreds of millions sterling, even if he got permission, is preposterous. With the aid of a solicitor and an accountant he might do a good deal, but even then his conclusions might all be falsified by the suppression of some document which the directors do not wish to be made known. In fact, I believe that the Articles of Association of some companies expressly provide against the shareholders taking such a course as the Master of the Rolls recommends.

The decision, nevertheless, will have a wholesome effect, very much needed just now when new companies are launched by the dozen, as showing directors that even when they err from good intentions they are liable, in a civil sense, to the shareholders. That, however, is not the only lesson which directors and promoters of public companies have received. Short as the Law Session as yet is, it has already produced two important judgments. The other case is one in which the Credit Foncier and Mobilier, the original creation of Albert Grant, is claimant of £10,000 lent to one of the numerous companies it started, named the Marseilles Extension Railway and Land Company. To float the company it was necessary to "rig" the market, and send up the shares to an artificial premium, and the £10,000 were lent for this purpose. Vice-Chancellor Malins decided that the money was lent for an immoral purpose, and therefore that the shareholders of the company could not be called upon to repay it. The directors of the Marseilles Company were nearly all directors of the Credit Foncier, and the loan was in fact, according to His Honor, "intended to carry out a scheme to defraud the public." Of the remarks made by the Vice-Chancellor on the entire transaction I need not say more than that they were on the whole strong. Of course the incomparable Albert figured conspicuously throughout the business. The Baron was called by Sir Richard Malins "the great speculator of the age"—a designation which Albert will take as a prodigious compliment. The effect of the decision on the floating of new companies, however, will be trifling. The rigging of the market is a well-understood part of the business, and it is done by men who stand to win or lose by the success or failure of the company. The only good it may do will be in opening the eyes of the numerous flats, who fancy that all the premiums they see quoted are genuine; and even that effect will be short-lived.

As for the Tichborne case, it is enough to say that it again suplies the daily intellectual pabulum of thousands, the lengthy reports being eagerly perused. Of the prospects for or against the claimant I will say nothing, but may draw your readers' attention to one unfortunate characteristic in the matter. The suit is already beginning to attract religious or at least sectarian partialities and hatreds. The claimant is favoured by the Protestant feeling, while the opposite side is gibbeted as the ally of the Romish Church. The Tichborne family is Roman Catholic, and the "infant" in whose name the estates are now held and administered will be brought up strictly in that belief. It is understood that the claimant has not the faintest prepossessions in favour of the Roman Church, although, according to his statement, he was brought up in it; his roving life since has effectually scattered all religious tendencies—if he ever had them;—and if he gets the estates he will think more of pigeon-shooting than of religious exercises. This fact alone has concentrated on him the favourable regards of staunch Protestants, who would rather see the property devoted to almost any purpose than the support of Popery. It is a pity such an element has been introduced at all, but once called up it is difficult to allay.

By the appointment of the three new Privy Council Judges, Sir James Colville, Mr. Justice Montague Smith, and Sir Robert Collier, the Committee has been sufficiently strengthened to begin work. The great Begum Sombre case, involving the claim to resume the Georgaon property, is now in progress, and is in its way a monster suit. Sir Roundell Palmer, who is leading counsel for the appellants, spoke the greater part of two days. There is, of course, plenty of money for all expenses, as the engagement of Sir Roundell intimates. What that distinguished counsel gets I do not know, but since his professional income is, on a moderate estimate, £30,000 a year, the retainer and refresher are no doubt on a formidable scale.

The legal appointments involve also some Ministerial changes, which may have important results. Sir J. D. Coleridge, Solicitor General, succeeds Sir R. Collier, and the retirement of the latter from the House of Commons creates a vacancy for Plymouth. The seat is contested by a Conservative, and I should not be surprised to see him carry it, the Ministry being still unpopular and weakened in such places as Plymouth by the alienation of the Dissenters. The Solicitor Generalship is taken by Mr. Jessel, an able Chancery barrister, M.P. for Dover. If the Conservatives pleased they could carry this last seat too, but there is generally an unwillingness to distrust a member of the Government without good cause, and hence Mr. Jessel *may* be treated with forbearance, though that is by no means certain yet.

A sensation of a particular kind has been created here by a scandalously unfair and vicious speech delivered by Sir Charles Dilke to an audience of working men at Newcastle. The baronet, whose father obtained his title by toadying Royalty in the person of the late Prince Consort, made a venomous and grossly unfair attack on the Queen and the Court, intended to show, first, that Royalty was more expensive than a republic, and next, that the Queen was to blame for not spending all her income but saving some of it. Of course this was illogical, but logic is not a characteristic of our artisan intellect now-a-days, as the existence of Trades Unions shows, so that engineers and colliers applauded and laughed at Sir Charles's enumeration of the servants and retainers, from the cooks up to the Chamberlains, peculiar to the English Court. The disgraceful thing about the speech was its malignant unfairness. If Sir Charles had taken the trouble to ascertain the facts—and this, as a gentleman, he was bound to do before attacking his Sovereign and a woman—he could have removed the edge from half his accusations and explained away the rest. Instead of doing that he took his stand on gossip and hearsay only, alluded to what was "believed" or "stated," or "understood," and on the strength of this he had the brutal unfairness to charge the Queen with conduct "almost amounting to malversation" of the public money! How, it may be asked, was that opinion arrived at? Sir Charles spoke of its being a matter of "grave suspicion"—not certainty, you will observe; he had taken no trouble to get at the real facts—that the Queen by living in a very retired manner saved £100,000 a year, and he called that a "diversion of the public moneys" allotted for the purpose of maintaining public state. Now, observe the peculiarity of this charge. Sir Charles proceeding on mere assumptions libels a woman whose position deprives her of that remedy which all her subjects have for such wrongs, and next he will appeal to her silence under the accusation—a silence imposed by her rank—as proof of the truth of what he said. If the Queen could do as any of her subjects does—punish a traducer with heavy damages—Sir Charles would have been restrained by strictly pocket considerations from venting his malignant and utterly gratuitous falsehoods. The incident, however, adds another to the numerous proofs already existing that a man may easily be a baronet without being a gentleman. Mr. Gladstone at the Lord Mayor's inaugural banquet yesterday thought it worth his while to vindicate our institutions. I think it almost a pity that he treated them as if they were on their trial. That matter may be safely left to the electors, who will take good care at the next election that such a man as Dilke finds his proper level. Chelsea, at all events, will have no more of him.

I have left myself little room to speak of City matters. Things are very quiet, the uncertainty as to the effect of the great bullion movements checking operations. The Bank of England has not yet reduced its rate of discount, which is consequently still 1½ per cent. higher than that in the open market. As for cotton it is as dull as possible; the sales are now small, and the price is slowly drooping. The absence of any margin of profit compels many manufacturers to restrict their operations, and the better accounts of the American crop have had a slightly depressing effect on prices. It is now perfectly plain that the estimates of this crop given by the Agricultural Bureau are under the mark, the receipts at the ports, which are always a fair criterion, continuing on a liberal scale, and I fancy the estimate may now safely be enlarged to a total of three and a quarter million bales at the very least.

STRANGERS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A bet has been made on the following question, and if it is in the power of yourself or any of your readers to give me any information, I shall feel obliged:—Are the persons who have been given tickets to the *Speaker's* gallery of the House of Commons, obliged to withdraw, when the Division Bell is rung, or not?

J. E. A.

[*** Strangers are allowed to remain in the House now after a division has been called. Formerly, when they were obliged to withdraw, no difference was made between the Speaker's and the ordinary Strangers' gallery. All strangers, without distinction, were compelled to leave the House.—ED. *B. G.*]

THE PURIFICATION OF VEHAR W[illegible]

BOMBAY, 1st De[illegible]

To F. STANGER LEATHES, Esq., Clerk to the [illegible] of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 167 of the 25th ultimo, informing me of my appointment as a member of a Committee "to consider and report upon the best practicable mode of purifying the Vehar water as soon as the necessity of doing it shall become evident."

In reply, I have respectfully to inform the Bench that, while always ready to place my services at their disposal in any special inquiry in which it may be deemed my opinion is worth having, I must decline serving as a member of a Committee to report upon a matter which falls within the scope of the ordinary duties of their Officer of Health, at any rate until that officer is in a position to furnish the Committee with suggestions founded on reliable data to serve as a groundwork for deliberation.

The general question as to the best general means for the purification of the waters of the lake has already been fully investigated by a former Committee, and in addition reported on by Dr. Frankland, one of the ablest home authorities on such subjects. Hence it appears that the labours of any Committee, such as that which the Bench has done me the honour to appoint me to, must be directed to proceeding by special means for the removal of special impurities which may hereafter under special conditions arise. What special means it would be advisable under such circumstances to adopt can only be definitely decided on when the nature and quantity of the impurity to be removed is either ascertained or indicated by the results of analyses and examinations both of the water of the lake itself (at different depths if necessary), and the water as supplied to Bombay. Such analyses it is the recognized duty of the Health Officer to perform, and indeed a series of such analyses would in any case have to be commenced in order to ascertain "when the necessity for purifying the water" becomes sufficiently urgent to necessitate the adoption of measures for the purpose.

I cannot conclude this letter without urging on the Bench the absolute necessity which exists for their placing at the disposal of the Health Officer the means for conducting such analyses. As the Health Officer does not seem to be able to avail himself of my offer to place (subject to the sanction of Government) the Laboratory in which my own work is carried on at his disposal, I would earnestly recommend the Bench to sanction a sum for the purpose of providing him with any additional apparatus, &c., required for water analysis. I presume that the very excellent balance and chemical apparatus already in Dr. Hewlett's office are available for the purpose, and if so, a sum of, at the most, Rs. 150, would be more than sufficient to meet all additional requirements.—I have, &c.,

I. B. LYON

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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was certainly surprised at Mr. P. M. Mehta's address, the other day, at the Bombay Branch of the East India Association, and, though one can have respect towards the Association in England, it is rather a difficult exercise of faith to believe that the Bombay Branch has really done much good. As regards Mr. Phiroshaw Merwanjee Mehta himself, a good many people like the idea of representative election just as much as he does; but as regards Mr. Mehta's praises of the late Commissioner, and his flaunting talk about the Augean stables, and so forth, I do not see how I can endorse your opinion that they do him honour. To say nothing about the Commissioner and his clique, Mr. Mehta had ample time to speak out as Mr. Crawford's apologist at the Bench discussions; his motives then would have gained him credit for being sincere; but he dared not do anything of the kind at the proper juncture, and strange to say, now that Mr. Crawford has been weighed in the balance and found wanting, he has thought it prudent to deviate from the subject-matter of his essay, and to lay forth all sorts of weak extenuations on behalf of Mr. Crawford. Really, Sir, this does not show anything like a sincerity of purpose, and Mr. Crawford may well exclaim, "Save me from my friends."—I am &c.,

2nd December. J. M. K.

NEWS-LETTER.

BERAR.

27TH NOVEMBER.

SINCE the last letter from Berar appeared in your journal, the province has been blessed with rain in some places, and there is now some hope regarding the rabi crops. This season, however, is exceptionally bad, and the oldest people have no recollection of any year in which the crops were in so wretched a state. Some places near the Satpura range have been favoured by nature, and thither men and cattle flock from the other parts of the province in great numbers. I fear that many cattle, if not men, will perish before the commencement of the next rainy season. Cattle are very cheap now as might be expected. Buffaloes are sold for Rs. 5 or 6 each, and cows for not more than Rs. 2. Had it not been for the railway, which prevents corn from getting very dear, many people would have died of hunger. A Coonbee with his wife and two children was going northwards to a more favoured part of the country. The wife died on the way and the poor creature with the little ones went to a man who was working in a field and asked him if he had any pieces of bread to spare. The answer was affirmative, and the host fed his guests most generously. The traveller then asked his host to take charge of the children for a few minutes as he wanted to go to a neighbouring well for bathing. Accordingly he went and did not appear again! Labour has become very cheap, particularly in the villages. In places where it cost six annas a day formerly, it now costs only one anna!—*Native Opinion.*

BOMBAY.

SUITS IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—On Friday, 111 suits, involving sums below Rs. 1,000, were filed in the Small Causes Court.

THE MOVEMENTS OF A DEHLI PRINCE.—The Dehli Prince, who was lately travelling in Gujerat, arrived here on Friday. He has put up temporarily in a bungalow at Dadur.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE FUND.—Messrs. Godrez, Mehrban and Co., Persian merchants, have received up to the 27th November, Rs. 15,240 for the relief of the suffering Persians.

ACCIDENT.—A Mussulman named Shaik Mohideen, fireman on board the steam ship Clyde, accidentally fell into the hold of the ship on Friday, and was much hurt. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

GAMBLING.—In the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Soobhanjee Shira and Meer Ally Allara were charged before Mr. Cooper with gaming with dice and money on the Parell Road, and were fined Rs. 10 each.

A WARNING TO BUGGY DRIVERS.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Nana Morojee fined a buggy driver named Imumbux Busbartoola in the sum of five rupees, for being drunk whilst in charge of a buggy.

DESERTION.—John Buck and James Cook, seamen of the ship Victoria Cross, were charged on Saturday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with deserting the said ship, and were each sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

THE Kimwar Arun Singh of Duttia, brother of the Maharaja of Duttia, left Bombay on the 20th November, and after visiting Boorhanpore, the holy places of Nassick, and Ouka Nath, arrived at Indore on the 28th instant.

ASSAULT.—Mr. Cooper, the Second Magistrate of Police, sentenced, on Saturday, Balla Bapoo and Wittoo Ramjee to rigorous imprisonment for three months each, for committing an assault against the person of one Yessoo Govind.

THE LATE ACTING REGISTRAR OF THE HIGH COURT.—Mr. H. M. Birdwood, late Acting Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, proceeds to Rutnagherry to-morrow (Tuesday) to take charge of his new appointment there as Acting Judge and Session Judge.

MUNICIPAL OFFENCE.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, a Mahomedan named Joseph Rahimtoola was charged with having failed to comply with a notice to provide proper troughs and pipes to his house at Chinch Bunder, contrary to section 156 of Act 2 of 1865. He was fined ten rupees.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During October, from 1st till 15th (the remaining half of the month the Court was closed on account of the summer vacation), Judge Spencer disposed of 126 cases. In 111 of the cases verdict was given for plaintiff, in 4 for defendant, and non-suits were entered in 11 cases. In 14 of these cases professional gentlemen were engaged.

THE RANEE OF THE LATE KHUNDERAO GAEKWAR.—A Baroda correspondent of our vernacular contemporary, the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, states that a reconciliation has been brought about between the Ranee of the late Gaekwar and H. H. Mulharao through the intervention of Colonel Barr, the Resident. H. H. Mulharao has arranged to give the Ranee a good monthly allowance to enable her to live respectably. The Ranee has now changed her views about leaving Baroda.

MASONIC ELECTIONS.—With the approaching close of the year, the annual elections at the Masonic Lodges in Bombay have commenced. On Saturday last, at an influential gathering of members of the Craft at the Masonic Hall, Gowalla Tank, Bro. Darashah Ruttonjee Chichgur, Senior Warden—than whom few members have worked more heartily for the good of the Lodge—was elected Worshipful Master of Lodge "Rising Star." This is recognised as the first and foremost among the Parsee Lodges in India.

MURDER OF A WIFE AT NASSICK.—A short time ago, at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Nassick, before W. M. P. Coghlan, Esq., Session Judge of Tanna, Rama Pirajee, aged about twenty-five years, caste Mang, committed for trial by T. D. Mackenzie, Esq., full-power magistrate in the Nassick district, was charged with having on or about the 21st October last, at Kotare Budruk, in the Malligaum taluka of the Nassick district, committed murder by causing the death of his wife Sakri. The accused was convicted and sentenced to death. The High Court (the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd), on a review of the proceedings, confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the accused.

A LARGE FISH IN A VEHAR PIPE.—It is a curious thing that large fish now and again make their appearance in the distribution pipes of the town. We have already reported two such occurrences within the past few months, and again on Friday evening it was reported to the Vehar Water Department that no water was being supplied at Marine lines. On tapping several of the pipes adjoining the Marine Lines hospital, it was discovered that a fish measuring four feet and four inches in length and one foot in circumference had found its way into one of the pipes! and the pipe had to be broken before the fish could be got out. The fish seemed to be an eel, and had apparently been dead for upwards of twelve hours. The pipe having been replaced by a fresh one, water communication was restored on Saturday evening. Mr. Manekjee Bhicajee Moos, of the Water Department, was engaged all day on Saturday on this work.

THE NAWAB MOAKRUMOOD DOWLA BAHADOOR, the Revenue Commissioner of the Nizam's territories, and the nephew of Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., arrived here by yesterday afternoon's train from Bombay, accompanied by Major Dodds, and Dustoor Ruttonjee Jamaspjee, Esq., and has taken up his residence in "Mansfield Lodge" on the Bund road. The Nawab Bahadoor will remain here for three days, and will afterwards return to Hyderabad.—*Poona Observer*, Dec. 2.

MR. CHINTAMUN SUCCARAM, the Government Prosecutor of the Poona Judge's Court, has been appointed first class Subordinate Judge at Rutnagherry. And we hear that Mr. Narrain Jugganath Bheeday, a pleader, will be appointed Government pleader. Mr. Chintamun Succaram was Government prosecutor for five years, during which time he discharged the duties entrusted to him with great ability, and the appointment now conferred on him by Government is one of which he is well deserving.—*Ibid.*

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK.

DECISION TO INSTITUTE CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

ON Saturday afternoon, a meeting of the shareholders of the London and Bombay Bank was held in a room in No. 4, Meadow Street, granted for the purpose by Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. The meeting was well attended.

Mr. Freeborn moved that Mr. Sadanund Balcrishna take the chair. The motion was seconded by Mr. Pestonjee D. Coorlawalla, and carried.

The Chairman said a few words in Guzerathi explaining the object of the meeting. He then read the notice calling the shareholders, and proceeded to address them in English as follows:—Gentlemen,—The object of calling you together to-day is two-fold. It is in the first place the committee's desire to let the public know the facts in connection with this Bank from the beginning of its career. There is at present a vague idea in the mind of the public as to the frauds in connection with its existence. They know in a general way that some frauds have been committed, but they cannot tell in what particular way. I will mention to you very shortly a few of the facts which will give you an idea of the real state of matters. In the month of September 1864 a prospectus was published in a supplement to the *Times of India*, which prospectus was drawn up in a very elaborate manner, giving out high-sounding names as the directors of the Bank—two or three were of great celebrity—there were Sir Edwin Pearson, K.B., Sir Thomas Parkyns, another, Sir Frederick Leeke, K.C.B., Sir Frederick Smith, K.C.B., and so on;—but the real promoters were Allarakhia Peerbhoy—(who was very notorious in Bombay, and who even had obtained some notoriety in London)—in conjunction with a person called Alexander McEwen. It was these two who got up this Bank. They both left London and came to Bombay and published this fine prospectus, but they very carefully excluded from it the name of Allarakhia Peerbhoy and substituted that of Meer Goolam Baba, Esq., of the family of the Nawab of Surat, Chairman of the Jaffer Ally Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited), &c., who afterwards disowned connection with the Bank. These were appointed, according to the prospectus, the committee in Bombay. The prospectus had attached to it a list of the names of persons who were said to be subscribers to the articles of association, viz.,—William Henry Thornthwaite, Augustus Frederick Sheppard, Alexander McEwen, Samuel William Riley, Robert Clarance Gillard, and besides these, there are the names of Peerbhoy and of one Alladin John Mahomed, who was a cook in England. Two other persons represented to be solicitors were afterwards found out to be cabinet makers in London. (Sensation.) I cannot give you a better account of the way in which this Bank was started than by referring you to a speech delivered by Dr. Bhau Dajee when he found that the promoters of the Bank were simply fraudulently inclined. This speech was delivered at a meeting held on the 24th November 1864, when Dr. Bhau was elected chairman. After mentioning how he and his co-directors were induced to become concerned in the affair, he says that the local directors had by that time begun to find out that the whole affair was rotten to the core. He then stated that an injunction had been obtained to restrain the parties from making use of the money that had been gathered, and he congratulated those present upon the fact that their money was therefore safe. He next apologised to the shareholders for being so credulously led into taking a part into an undertaking by which many have incurred such cruel losses. Resolutions were passed at this meeting, the effect of which was that the shareholders requested the local board to take steps to wind-up the concern altogether; that the attempt of McEwen to explain had, in the opinion of the meeting, completely failed; and that McEwen should be criminally prosecuted. It was subsequently proposed by Mr. Nusserwanjee and carried that the name of Allarakai Peerbhoy should be added to McEwen's in the criminal prosecution. It had now become apparent that this London and Bombay Bank was not at all intended to be a *bona fide* institution, but had been merely got up to rob the public of Bombay. The shareholders at this meeting having passed the resolution for the local directors to take steps to wind-up the affairs of the Bank, were confident that their interests were in the hands of honest persons. It appears, however, that in the month of April 1865 the local directors, instead of taking measures to wind up the Bank, took steps to continue it. Why they did so is a mystery. In this month, all of a sudden, the local directors appeared in the High Court, and without making any special affidavit, and quite contrary to the spirit of Dr. Bhau's affidavit, got the suit, under which the order of injunction was obtained, withdrawn, with authority to bring it forward again. The money thus set free, was realised, was immediately remitted to England, and, a month after its remittance, was paid away to the London and Mediterranean Bank, where it has disappeared altogether. We have heard that in making a further affidavit, Dr. Bhau made some further representations to the Court, and the committee, along with some shareholders, made up a petition and sent it to Sir Joseph Arnould, who had granted the order for the withdrawal of the suit. The object of the suit was simply to know what representations were made at the time the suit was withdrawn. The reply of Sir Joseph to the petitioners was that on the withdrawal of the suit the injunction fell with it. We made a search in the High Court to see what affidavits were filed, and there was nothing whatever but merely the following notes, copies of which were furnished to us by the Registrar of the High Court:—

"Motion made on the 29th April 1865 before the Hon. Joseph Arnould. Suit No. 767 of 1864.

"Dadabhoy Byramjee and others, against Alex. McEwen and others.

"Mr. Dunbar applies for liberty to withdraw from this suit under sec. 97 on payment of all costs accordingly."

No. 767 of 1864.

DADABHOY BYRAMJEE V. ALEXANDER MCEWEN AND OTHERS.

29/4/65.

Cir. Arnould.

Upon motion of Mr. Dunbar of counsel for the plaintiff under sec. 97 of Act VIII. of 1859, and on hearing the said Mr. Dunbar, it is ordered that the plaintiff be and he is hereby at liberty to withdraw from the above-mentioned suit, and to bring fresh suit for the same matter, and it is further ordered that the said plaintiff do pay the costs of the application and all the costs incurred in this suit.

By the Court,

5/5/65. (Sd.) C. D. B.

There is one important point with regard to this order, and it is this, that the order is furnished by a clerk of the Judge to the solicitors of the plaintiff and no mention was made of the withdrawal of injunction, but in a second copy there are alterations made by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch which directly apply to the withdrawal of the injunction, although in the first order it was only mentioned that the suit was to be withdrawn under section 97 of the Civil Procedure Act. I may mention that the local directors had sent Mr. Lynch to England simply for the purpose of winding up the Bank. For that purpose he got the very handsome sum of Rs. 18,000. We find he did sit at one or two meetings with the directors in London, but he does not appear to have done anything of importance; and on his return, instead of giving an account of how he spent this money, he never called the shareholders together, never mentioned his reasons for urging the continuation of the Bank, but quietly, it appears, advised the directors to continue the local Bank against the express wishes of the shareholders. (Hear, hear.) Requisitions were then signed by a number of shareholders, the effect of which was that the following caution was addressed to the directors of the London and Bombay Bank:—

To Doctor Bhawoo Dajee, Jejeebhoy Jehangier, Esq. and Dadabhoy Byramjee, Esq., Local Committee of Directors of the London and Bombay Bank.

Gentlemen,—I am instructed by Messrs. Moreshvur Janardhan, Manockchund Tulsedass, and other shareholders, in number 116, and holding 6,600 shares, representing in the aggregate the amount of Rs. 6,60,000 in the above Corporation, to require you to desist from re-opening the said Bank and re-commencing the business of the Company at this present crisis. I am further instructed to inform you that the shareholders are not in a position to pay any further calls should you make one. Under the circumstances they deem it advisable for the interest of all concerned to have the affairs of the Corporation wound up. You will please therefore without delay cause an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders to be held for that purpose, and should you refuse to do so a requisition will immediately be sent to you for that purpose, and should you in the meantime after this intimation commence business and invest any of the moneys of the Corporation, it should be at your own risk, and my clients will take such steps against you as they may be advised. Dated this 22nd day of May 1865.—Yours truly,

(Signed) HENRY S. CARTER,
Solicitor High Court.

P.S.—I enclose you letter signed by the shareholders.

(Signed) H. S. C.

Gentlemen, you will be surprised, if you have not seen it before, to see the reply sent to this by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch—you will find it difficult to believe that five months after Dr. Bhau's speech in 1864 the directors could have advised their solicitors to send such a communication as the following:—

Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 22nd inst., addressed on behalf of some of the shareholders in the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation, Limited, to our clients, Messrs. Bhawoo Dajee, Dadabhoy Byramjee, and Jeejeebhoy Jehangir, has been placed in our hands.

In reply we have to inform you that our clients have been appointed by the directors of the company a local committee to superintend the management of the affairs of the company in Bombay, and that as such local committee they have no power to call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders as requested in your letter. This power rests with the directors in London.

We have further to state that pursuant to notice in the public papers the business of the company in Bombay has already commenced.

Our clients have the authority of the directors for saying that no call will be made for at least six months.

It is unnecessary for us to say that whatever may be the opinion of your clients as to the advisability or otherwise of winding up the company, they have no right to dictate to the directors, local committee and other shareholders, and to threaten the local committee with proceedings in the event of the business of the Company being proceeded with. Our clients have already under trying and difficult circumstances shown their anxiety and zeal for the interests of the shareholders, and they have finally accepted office after careful inquiries both here and in England had led them to believe that the benefit of the shareholders would be best consulted by their doing so, and no harassing notice such as that you have been instructed to write will deter them from the discharge of their duties and from carrying on the business of the Corporation to the best of their ability.

We are desired to add that our clients and Mr. Howlett, the Manager of the Corporation, are at all times accessible to the shareholders, and will be happy to answer any inquiries the shareholders may wish to make, and to give every information in their power respecting the present position and prospects of the Corporation.

Requisition is herewith returned as requested.

Dated 30th May 1865.

(Signed) DALLAS, LYNCH, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors of the London and Bombay Bank.

To H. S. Carter, Esq.

Here the local directors pretend to discover that the Bank is simply a very good institution and will be a paying concern for the shareholders, and that it will be for the benefit of the shareholders if they continue the Bank, and determine on its continuation accordingly! In the prospectus itself that came to the public in Bombay there is a startling intimation—saying that already two-thirds of the capital had been applied for in England. On reference, however, to the proceedings of the directors, it appears that out of 72,000 shares only 900 shares were subscribed for in London; and even these 900 form the total of the shares allotted to the directors when the Bank had just commenced business. ("Shame.") As regards the false names given in the prospectus, when it had attracted the attention of people in England, one of the parties, named, Sir Edwin Pearson, wrote a letter to the *Times of India*, on the 12th November, in the following terms:—

SIR,—Having been informed that the prospectus of a Bank proposed to be called the London and Bombay Bank has been published in Bombay, in which my name appears as one of the directors, I beg to state that it has been inserted without my knowledge or consent.—I have, &c.

EDWIN PEARSON.

There was also reason to believe that the names of Admiral Sir Henry Leeke and Sir Frederick Smith were also added without their consent, while that of Allaruckia Peerbhoy was entirely suppressed. If you require any further proof of the nature of the men connected with the origin of this Bank, I will only read to you extracts from another letter published at the time in 1864 when the revelations were being made by Dr. Bhau and others, after they were awakening from their credulity and beginning to know the character of the men whose acquaintance they had so unfortunately formed. This writer says that after reading the prospectus, he finds in it as directors none but swindlers, cabinet-makers, gaol birds, and lastly a cook. (Sensation.)

"The first name on the list is, as I perceive, Allaruckia Peerbhoy. Perhaps it is Allaruckia Peermahomed (as per the deed of agreement) of the famous company of Ahmedbhai Goolamhoosen and Co., as, as the name in the passenger list appeared, Peerbhai Sab! Curious changes of name, pregnant with curious designs, and it is high time that he should have something more added to his disgraceful personage or add an extra tail to his name, as the postal authorities are going to prosecute him for robbing the allotments belonging to different persons from the Post Office under a false pretence. I ask the public in general whether a butcher can be a merchant; a cabinet maker a solicitor of London? Looking again at the bottom of the prospectus, I see my good cook, Alladin John Mohomed, 21, Fulham Place and Harrow Road, London, styled as a gentleman instead of a cook to me for months at my residence, No. 2, Caledonian Street, next to the Prince's Park. I should like to see him or any one else prove to the contrary what I have stated in this letter. Allaruckia, as well as the Indian cook, Alladdin, is well known in Bombay, as well as in London and Liverpool."

This letter shows in whose hands the affair was. (Hear, hear.) When the resolutions of 1864 were passed, McEwen immediately disappeared from Bombay, and thus the shareholders could not carry out their desire to prosecute him. With regard to the way in which our money has been squandered, I will bring only one or two instances under your notice. First of all, there was the very small sum of £2,500 given away by the London directors to a Mr. Thornthwaite. And what for, do you think? As promotion money—the promoting of the amalgamation of the London and Bombay Bank with the Mediterranean. And then when this amalgamation was made, Messrs. Shepherd made a claim for the same, and it appears their promotion money amounted to two or three lakhs of rupees. The directors did not grant all this, but they gave them one lakh of rupees—a lakh of rupees for their services and their trouble in this affair of the amalgamation! ("Shame" and sensation.) And this lac of rupees was given in accordance with the following minute of the directors:—"Sheppard (the solicitor) to retain agreement for amalgamation as sealed until he writes a letter relinquishing the claim of himself and the other subscribers to the memorandum of association to any further claim for promotion-money in consideration of £10,000 paid to him for arranging present amalgamation. Business to be transferred to office of London and Mediterranean Bank, and that no particulars be sent to Bombay of arrangements until the 3rd of October." Now, be it observed, this amalgamation was not carried out until this money was remitted from Bombay, and I believe that the great haste with which this money was remitted was simply for the purpose of carrying out this anticipated amalgamation. As to the character of the Bank with which we were so amalgamated, I will read to you what is said by our honorable liquidator, Sir Thomas Parkyns,

"The Mediterranean Bank (notwithstanding the fictitious issue of a large number of shares to make up the requisite proportion of their capital) failed to obtain a settlement on the Stock Exchange, and, in fact, the whole scheme and object of the promoters at once broke down. The transfer of the business of the Continental to the Mediterranean Bank was so far carried out, that, in the course of time, the whole of the obligations of the Continental were either actually paid by the Mediterranean (before or after its amalgamation with the London and Bombay Bank), or were turned into liabilities of the latter Bank, to the exoneration of the Continental, excepting a claim of the London and County Bank (of which £30,000 *and interests now remains undischarged*). It will be hereafter seen that this undischarged debt is one of the circumstances, now giving rise to very great complication and difficulty, in dealing with the liquidation of the three Banks."

This was written by Sir Thomas Parkyns, who is now trying to make heavy calls upon us poor shareholders, to whose ruin he himself has been accessory to a great extent. There was some communication between Sir Thomas Parkyns and the Committee, and he says that he made a protest against an amalgamation at the time. But what a poor excuse that is in the mouth of an English gentleman of his position! If he had thought this in sincerity he could easily have moved for an injunction in the Court of Chancery, and so put a stop to the amalgamation. (Hear, hear.) There was a report issued by the directors immediately after the amalgamation, and in it they made another false statement. They say not only that they had made a a good investment for the shareholders, but that they were glad that in the matter of the amalgamation they had been able to fulfil the express wishes of the shareholders. The directors, however, on the 12th of September had actually passed a regular minute in which they say that the business shall be transferred to the office of the London and Mediterranean Bank, and that no particulars be sent to Bombay of arrangements until the 3rd October. Yet, although we see this minute, they say in their report which I have alluded to—that the amalgamation was our express wish! (A Voice—"No, no. It was nothing of the kind.") I have given you a short account of these things, so that now you may see that the statements about frauds which have been appearing from time to time in the newspapers are not mere vague statements, but that there are good grounds for asserting that large and extensive frauds have been perpetrated in connection with this Bank. (Hear, hear, and applause.) First of all, the shareholders were tantalised by a brilliant prospectus, containing nothing but false names and pretensions, for have we not already the story about the antecedents of some of the directors? The subsequent conduct of McEwen, in trying to run away with the funds of the Bank—a proceeding which was prevented by Dr. Bhau,—shows that McEwen's object in getting up this Bank was simply to have the first call paid up, and then to run off with the proceeds. In the next place, we have yet to learn how the local directors turned so completely in the space of five months. (Hear, hear.) From the position which Dr. Bhau has always occupied in our community, and from our own knowledge of his honesty and straightforwardness, I know circumstances will transpire in the proceedings we are about to take which will clear up his character to the satisfaction of us all. (Hear, hear.) It may be that he has erred, but that it is our duty to bring these wrongdoers to account nobody will deny. (Applause.) As regards the proceedings of the liquidators and those of the committee, I may say a few words. In the first place, the liquidators, when they tried to fix us on the list of contributories were not prepared to receive that opposition from us which we have been subsequently making and intend to make. But as soon as their notice was served upon us, we took up a stand and formed a committee. At that time they only allowed us to say whether we were connected with the London and Bombay and Mediterranean Bank, and then it was ingeniously attempted to be proved that the change of the name to the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, was simply a change consented to by a general meeting of shareholders. That meeting was held in London, where we could not be; and that meeting being composed exclusively of those who have received the benefit, and who wished probably to receive it, could meet and pass such resolutions as they liked. When the whole argument before the Court of Chancery was narrowed to that simple space whether we were shareholders in the London and Mediterranean Bank in that altered name from the London and Bombay Bank we could say nothing, and therefore we were fixed upon the list of contributories. Our committee, however, did not lose heart. They thought the time for putting in their defence would be when the calls were to be made. The liquidators afterwards applied for the confirmation of the calls granted. When these calls were being enforced the committee made a strong opposition and their position was admitted. The liquidators then saw how difficult their position was. By-and-bye the Court allowed the shareholders to put in their written defences. The attorney of the liquidators, perceiving this, thought they would simply lose their action, and they then applied for a Commission to be sent to England. This was granted more than two years ago. The shareholders agreed to it, because they did not desire to prolong litigation, and because they thought they perceived in the liquidators a desire to look thoroughly into affairs and arrange them. But, gentlemen, as you know, that Commission has never been sent to England, and those suits under which the commission was applied for are now hanging in the High Court without anything being done. Some twelve months after this we got a summons served upon the agents of the London and Mediterranean Bank in Bombay to show cause why the Commission should not be sent to England as was promised. When the case came on, you will be surprised to learn that Mr. Hawkins, the attorney of the liquidators, came forward and told the Court that he was hourly expecting a telegram on the subject from England. ("Shame.") That telegram has not come out to this day. And where is that Commission now? After this, the liquidators seeing there was no chance of getting that £2 call went to the Court of Chancery and applied for a balance order. They got it, and God only knows how the Court of Chancery granted them their desires. When this order was being taken out, we as usual put in our strong opposition. The Clerk of the Court, however, told us, "There is no use in making opposition to this order here. If you have any opposition you must make it in Bombay." We then applied to our solicitors, and got the following reply:—

21st May 1869.

London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank.

DEAR SIRS,—We duly received your letter of the 24th ultimo and affidavit enclosed, which we have to-day read in support of application for adjournment. Both the official liquidators attended the meeting, and also the creditors' representative, and opposed our application. The chief clerk would not allow any adjournment, stating that sufficient evidence had been shown by the liquidators for the call being made, and that *the order for call must be disputed in Bombay.* The summons stands adjourned for the Vice-Chancellor's decision on Tuesday. The dates fixed for the calls are for the English contributories the 1st July, and for those in India the 1st September.

SLEE, OVENS AND BAYLEY.

When we got this letter I can tell you we were delighted beyond measure, for we thought our troubles were nearly at an end, and that we would have no difficulty in getting an investigation made in Bombay, and we accordingly began to prepare our defences. But I am sorry to say that when Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee's case was heard in the High Court of Bombay this order was against us, and we then found that our solicitors had misled us, and that the Clerk of the Court had probably been speaking loosely without knowing the full value of what he said. If we had at the time been made aware that the Court of Chancery made an order against our application we would have gone to the House of Lords, and of course would have got what we desired; but, depending on the information we had, we knew nothing until Mormusjee's case was tried and lost. After this the committee thought that an appeal should be made to the House of Lords. I hope the House of Lords will not make the length of time in our making the application an objection, because we have been misled, either intentionally or unintentionally. In the meantime, it is necessary to prepare a petition for the High Court here, in order that it may either suspend the steps of the liquidators against us until the result of the appeal to the House of Lords is made known, or give us an opportunity of sending in our defence. I am sorry to say that many of the shareholders are very backward in giving that assistance to the committee which is necessary. The reason I think they give is a wrong one. They do not like the liquidators to know that they are taking any steps against them simply with the weak idea that the liquidators will not compromise their calls. You have shown this spirit before, and if you are backward now and allow these liquidators to crush you it will be an everlasting stigma on your character as public men. The liquidators have been doing all they can to thwart us, and we must stand up against them. When the suits were brought, the liquidators found it difficult to raise sufficient money to deposit the required amount for costs. They met this difficulty by making a compromise at the twelfth hour with a member of the committee, Bhugurdass Permanundass, receiving Rs. 8,000, for a debt of Rs. 32,000. But these are disgraceful proceedings, because Sir Thomas Parkyns should not be allowed to get along in that manner. (Hear, hear.) There are also parties in Bombay, I believe, who have gone to the liquidators and offered to buy up the whole concern, hoping to make a profit out of the shareholders. I am told that some persons have even offered three lakhs of rupees with that object. (Hear, hear, and cries of "Shame.") I need say nothing about such conduct. I hope all the shareholders will make up their minds at once and come and work with us. I have no doubt that British justice will at last prevail, and we shall yet get those rights which we are entitled to get. If we do not, it will be high time to drop the word "bega" after "British justice"; but I am confident that that time will never come. If we pray for help to God and do not allow ourselves to be led away by misrepresentations and inducements, we shall be sure to prevail in the end. (Applause.)

Mr. Furdoonjee M. Banajee then addressed the meeting in Guzerathi, recapitulating the leading points in the chairman's speech.

Cowasjee Sorabjee Patel moved—"That whatever the committee have hitherto done be approved and that for the sake of future proceedings the new members be added, and that the following persons be nominated as the committee—Messrs. Nusserwanjee Paruck, Sadanand Balkrishna, Limjee Jamsetjee Bottleboye, Furdoonjee M. Banaji, E. Freeborn, Nurbram Bagoobhoy, Soonderao Raghoonath.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Bomanjee Dadabhoy Cash, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Furdoonjee M. Banajee—You have heard from the Chairman how this Bank was started,—and you have seen that it was started with the avowed object of swindling the people of Bombay. You have also heard that whenever the shareholders were told of the robberies they held meetings and passed resolutions to wind up the concern. When they did this they thought they were safe enough on the strength of these resolutions, and they took the further precaution of securing the money by an injunction. This money, as you have heard, was withdrawn and paid into the London and Mediterranean Bank. Of this transaction, Sir Thomas Parkyns says in his confidential report—

"Immediately after the agreement of the 9th September, 1865, the capital of the Bombay Bank (up to that time almost intact) was drawn upon, for the purpose of meeting the pressing demands of the Continental or the Mediterranean Bank, chiefly in respect of original obligations of the Continental. Between the month of September, 1865, and the month of April 1866, the whole of the capital of the Bombay Bank had been applied in meeting such obligations. This course was the subject of continued and earnest protest on the part of a minority of the board of the Bombay Bank; but inasmuch as the four liquidators of the Mediterranean Bank (who were the borrowers of the capital of the Bombay Bank) were directors of the Bombay Bank such resistance was unsuccessful, and in the result we have the entire absorption of the capital of the Bombay Bank."

The Continental Bank was formerly known to be in debt. The Mediterranean Bank was an unsuccessful institution; it had no status on the Stock Exchange; it had no credit. Notwithstanding all this, the directors of the Bombay Bank, which had its capital intact, twenty lakhs of rupees, paid it into the coffers of the Continental Bank. ("Shame.") Shareholders, a most shameful wrong has been inflicted upon you, and now it is your duty to gather up all your strength and oppose the demands of these liquidators. It is your duty to show to the public how these people passing as gentlemen, some of them even holding the proud title of Baronet, behaved in open daylight in this most shameful manner. The Mediterranean Bank was one that was wholly insolvent, and its directors tried all dodges to gain a sort of credit for it, but still they failed. Notwithstanding this, the directors, among whom was Sir Thomas Parkyns, were not ashamed to say that they had made a most desirable amalgamation. In a statement we find the following:—

The London and Mediterranean Bank (notwithstanding the fictitious issue of a large number of shares to make up the requisite proportion of their capital, to obtain a settlement on the stock Exchange, as an adjunct to which, the parties engaged in this scheme, did not hesitate to manufacture a book, purporting to be a Banker's pass book, in order to carry out the pretence of payment of deposits on the fictitious subscription of shares) failed to obtain such settlement; and, in fact, the whole scheme and object of the promoters, at once, and utterly broke down. (Cries of "Shame.") You see, gentlemen, how this shameful fraud has been perpetrated upon you, and I leave it to you now to say whether it is not your duty to support the Committee. I beg to propose the following resolution:—"That further subscriptions be raised from the shareholders at the rate of one rupee per share, and that the committee be authorised, in the name of the shareholders, to collect public subscriptions with a view to raise a fund to institute civil and criminal proceedings against the instigators and abettors of frauds in connection with this unfortunate Bank."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Nurbheram Bhagoobboy, and unanimously carried.

Some native gentlemen here made a few remarks in Guzerathi, for the most part expressing concurrence with the sentiments of the chairman.

Mr. E. Freeborn—I have been asked to propose the third resolution. It does not call for any remark. The speech that has been so distinctly put before us by your most intelligent chairman has itself exhausted the subject. I think all of you ought to unanimously join in assisting the committee to contribute the money to oppose these liquidators. As one of the unfortunate victims of this gigantic fraud, I very willingly subscribe to the committee, and I shall be glad to assist them in this. To get the justice we deserve it is only necessary for all the shareholders of this unfortunate Bank to join the committee. I beg to move the following resolution:—"That the Committee be authorised to take such steps as they may think necessary for preventing the liquidators from enforcing any calls until the result of the petition to be made to the House of Lords is known, and to send a petition in the name of the shareholders to the High Court of Bombay either for the proceedings of the liquidators to be suspended, or to allow the shareholders to file their full defences in the suit brought by the liquidators."

The motion was seconded by N. Shapoorjee Paruck, and unanimously carried.

It was proposed by Mr. Narbhuram Bhagoobhoy—"That the committee be authorised to publish a pamphlet giving the history of this Bank from its beginning to the latest date, and to appeal to the House of Lords against the last decision of the Court of Chancery by which the balance order was made."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Dinshah Dossabhoy, and carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee Paruck:—"That a suit be at once filed against the local Board of Directors and the Bombay solicitors of the Bank in Bombay and against the Directors of the Bank in England, for the recovery of the subscribed capital of the Bank, amounting to about twenty lakhs of rupees; and that the said suit be filed in the name of the Committee for the benefit of themselves and the shareholders generally."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Cowasjee Sorabjee Patell, and carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Bomanjee Dadabhoy, and seconded by Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee Pochkhanawalla:—"That the thanks of the shareholders are due to the committee for their exertions on behalf of the proprietors, and to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair."

The motion was unanimously carried.

Proposed by Mr. Bomanjee Dadabhoy, seconded by the Chairman, that the thanks of the shareholders are due to Mr. Dinshah Manockjee Petit for kindly allowing the use of the house for meetings.

The motion was unanimously carried, with applause, and the meeting separated.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. EUROPEAN left Calcutta on the 2nd inst. for Bombay, and consequently may be expected here on the 15th inst.

THE SHIP ANDROMEDA, Captain Murdoch, from Liverpool to Bombay, put into Lisbon, Nov. 8th, with damaged rudder.

THE BARQUE JOYCE PHILLIPS, 514 tons, Captain W. H. Mumford, arrived on the 2nd instant from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar.

THE SHIP BURMAH, 1,175 tons, Captain L. Garrick, arrived on Saturday last from Rangoon with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE SHIP ARCOT, Captain Worthy, which sailed from Calcutta for London on 10th April last, was spoken on June 4th in lat. 36 S., long. 24 E., and has not since been heard of.

BY telegrams received from Suez, we learn that the steamer Nemesis, from Liverpool, left 20th Nov., the Xanthe 18th ult., and the Abbotsford 23rd idem; all bound to Bombay.

A GOOD deal of correspondence has lately passed regarding the retention of the steamer Ghazeepore in the Government service as a troop-boat, instead of making her over to the Port Commissioners in lieu of the Nouvelle Ascension.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE S.S. INDIA, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf, via [illegible], with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain [illegible] Emmerton, Colonel and Miss Montriou, Mr. McLellan, Mr. Max Deuro, and eighty-seven deck passengers.

CAPTAIN SHREWSBURY, of the Clyde, arrived at Mauritius, reports having passed the City of Venice ashore at Rodriguez. Her masts were all standing, and she remained intact; and apparently seemed uninjured.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. DECCAN, Captain D. Rennoldson, sailed on Saturday last for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Brindisi—Mr. Pigott.
For Aden—Mr. Emmerton.

THE following is a list of the passengers per s.s. Sattara, J. J. Ballantine, R. H. R., commander, which left Calcutta on the 28th instant for Bombay via Coast ports:—

Mrs. L. Beverley, Mr. W. H. Gun, Rev. W. Hill, Mrs. Hill and child, Rev. W. Miller, Mrs. Miller and 3 children, Mr. D. Lacey, Mr. and Mrs. W. Macpherson.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Abyssinia, Captain A. Gray, left Calcutta for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, on Thursday, the 30th ult., with the following passengers:—

Mr. C. Philpott, Mr. Schwabe, Colonel Osborne, Mr. A. Aubert, Mr. M. H. Ferrars and Mrs. Ferrars, Mr. F. Claque, Mr. F. Marsden, Mr. J. Henderson. Second-class—Mr. A. Thomas, Mr. W. Coyle, and Mr. G. Phillips.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time. H. M.	HIGH WATER. Height. FT. IN.	DECEMBER.	LOW WATER. Time. H. M.	LOW WATER. Height. FT. IN.
3 56 m	3 8	Monday... ... 4	10 7 m	1 6
3 39 a	1 1		9 42 a	3 1
4 36 m	3 6	Tuesday... ... 5	11 9 m	1 9
4 51 a	1 1		10 49 a	2 7
5 34 m	3 5	Wednesday... 6	0 17 a	2 9
6 22 a	1 8		......	
6 38 m	3 8	Thursday ... 7	0 16 m	2 1
7 42 a	2 8		1 19 a	3 11
7 43 m	3 11	Friday 8	1 36 m	2 6
8 50 a	4 2		2 18 a	5 1
8 31 m	4 2	Saturday. ... 9	2 42 m	2 10
9 35 a	5 6		2 59 a	6 6
9 18 m	4 3	Sunday... ... 10	3 32 m	3 8
10 23 a	6 8		3 41 a	7 10

Last Quarter, 5th, 11h. 36m., A.M.

HIGH COURT.—4TH DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

674-70—Leathes and Crawford—Memon Abdool Gunney v. Memon Rahimtoolla and others—C. Tyabjee.
553-70—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Hajee Jewa Noor Mahomed v. Abubuker Ebrahim—C. Tyabjee.
10-71—Jefferson and Payne—Visram Ebrahim and other v. D. J. Jenkins—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
20-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Hajee Mahomed Yesoof v. Mahomed Hoossein—Jefferson and Payne.
42-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Mitha Munjee v. Mahomed Ludha—Leathes and Crawford.
44-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmail Habib v. Bhimjee Purshotum—Manisty and Fletcher.
50-71—Garud Lowjee Walljee v. G. I. P. Railway Co.—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
68-71—In Person—Asur Vurjee v. Bapoojee Munordas—C. Tyabjee.
70-71—Keir, Prescott, and Winter—B. B. & C. I. Railway v. John King and others—Leathes and Crawford.
76-71—Rimington Hore, and Langley—Chintoba Baskerjee v. Kuto Dossa and others—Manisty and Fletcher.
86-71—Abraham—Herjeebhoy Hormusjee v. Nowrojee Bazonjee—No appearance.
90-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Coostna Curmee and others v. Damoodhur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch.
92-71—Keir, Prescott, and Winter—Sadashew Bhawoo v. Bapoojee Wittoba—Khunderao Morojee.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

194-70—Shamrao Purshotum Shama Senoy v. Wasudew Crustna—Jefferson and Payne.
306-71—Janardhun Gopall—Moroba Shreedhurjee v. Cassibay and others—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
61-71—C. Tyabjee—Gunputrao Vencajee v. Dadabhoy Dossabhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

75-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Vurjeevundass Madhowdass and another v. Munmohundass Davidass—Jefferson and Payne.
601-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Shama Sahoo v. Dwarkadas Vussonjee—Prentis, Craigie, and Owen.
877-70—Leathes and Crawford—Nuthibhaee, widow, v. Pestonjee Framjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
87-71—Lynch and Crawford—Ookerda Poonsey v. Dyal Ludha and another—No appearance.
93-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Edward Arthur de Souza v. Maria Conceicao de Souza and another—No appearance.
99-71—Dallas & Lynch—Ragoonath Nagar and another v. Doongersey Gopjee—Manisty and Fletcher.
105-71—Dallas and Lynch—Rao Bahadoor Bunsilall Abeerchund v. Wassoodeo Dajee Dhowley—S Pandurung.
113-71—Jefferson and Payne—Solomon Volkart and another v Maneckjee Cursetjee Cama—J. Gopall.
117-71—Dallas and Lynch—Ramjee Satiba and another, v. Cooverjee Ludha—No appearance.
121-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Budroodeen Allybhoy and another v. Kattoon Michael and others—No appearance.
123-71—Jefferson and Payne—Stephen Augustus Ralli and another v. Dayaram Veerjee and others—No appearance.
131-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Moorarjee Cursondass v. Hurgopall Premsookdass and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.
133-71—Dallas and Lynch—Jeewa Kuda v. Assoo Mohunsey and another—C. Tyabjee.
139-71—Dr. Dallas, for Pauper—Mithabaee, widow, v. Bhanjee Purshotum and other—Jefferson and Payne.
1597-1—C. Tyabjee—Tapidass Munordass and another v. Sewjeeram Radhkisson and another—G. S. Judge.

DAVE CARSON'S TUMASHA.

DAVE CARSON commences his series of performances in the Grant Road Theatre this evening, and will put before the audience a most attractive and well-arranged programme. There will be violin solos by M. Semeladis, and songs by Madame Carson and Mr. Herberte, three names favourably known in Bombay; and Dave himself will appear in four of his clever and comic personations, "The Girl of the Period;" "The Bombay Police Court," "Miss Carpenter in Defence of the Fair Sex," and the inimitable "Bengalee Baboo." Such a programme as this ought to draw a crowded house to welcome Dave.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Thornhill Memorial, Allahabad, was inaugurated on Friday morning by the Lieutenant-Governor in a most impressive ceremonial.

OPIUM.—The total quantity of opium notified by Government for sale in 1872 is 24,000 chests of Behar and 18,900 of Benares—in all 42,900 chests.

THE *Delhi Gazette* suggests that the new department of Agriculture should turn its attention to the improvement of the breed of chickens, as constituting the chief means of living of travellers in this country.

ROAD FROM GUNDUGOLE TO ELLORE.—The local Government have sanctioned an estimate for a road from Gundugole to Ellore, in the Godavery district, amounting to Rs. 70,400.—*Madras Mail.*

DEATH ON BOARD THE STEAMER EXCELSIOR.—A death occurred yesterday morning on board the steamer Excelsior in the Madras roads. Mr. Robert Overstone, a merchant, who was a passenger from Calcutta to England, succumbed to an attack of dysentery.—*Madras Times*, Dec. 1.

THE WEATHER AT KURRACHEE.—The weather has undergone a change during the week, the mornings being extremely cold, with a cutting north wind. It is the impression of the natives that the fact of the cold season having set in so early is a bad omen; time will tell whether the vaticination be true or not.—*Our Paper*, Nov. 28.

THE KURRACHEE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—It is currently rumoured that Major Wallace, of the Shikarpore collectorate, has refused the Judgeship of the Kurrachee Court of Small Causes. Mr. N. Tagore, C. S., of Poona, after making arrangements to leave for Kurrachee to take up the appointment, has, we are informed, also declined it at the eleventh hour, on the ground that the climate of the place would not agree with him. So that we are without a Judge at present.—*Ibid.*

THE PESHAWUR FAIR, the *Delhi Gazette* understands, will not take place this year. The two fairs already held have not been successes. It is, however, a serious matter, our contemporary thinks, that the English Government is unable to excite sufficient interest in Central Asian trade to keep up an annual fair at Peshawur. Russian articles are more in demand in Cabul and Candahar than those of British manufacture.

COLD WEATHER AT LAHORE.—Rain still holds aloof, and the dealers in gram and bhoosa accordingly rejoice: the last three nights have made ice wherever a puddle or shallow pool offered; it is therefore to be supposed that the cold weather has set in: with the exception of a few cases of small-pox, which are confined to very young children, the European station may be considered healthy.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

"ONLY A PIPE BURST."—The other day the morning train left the Umritsur station for Lahore at the usual time. It moved out to nearly the limits of the station and then stopped. After waiting for about an hour the passengers became a little anxious as to progress, and enquired the cause of the stoppage. The reply, from the engine-driver was, "It's only a pipe burst!" The passengers, strange to say, did not think this reply so reassuring as it was intended to be, and it was more than another hour before the train got underweigh. Why was there no spare engine at such a large station as Umritsur? If an engine had been telegraphed for to Lahore it could have arrived in little more than half the time required for the repairs of the engine which had "only a pipe burst."—*Ibid.*

WE learn that Reza Koolie Khan, formerly of Candahar, and a political pensioner of the British Government in India, whose pension, amounting to Rs. 2,636 per annum, was hitherto paid from the British Legation at Teheran, has now arrived in England, and has been staying there for some time past.—*Indian Daily News.*

A RAID AMONG THE CALCUTTA COURT BROKERS.—On Tuesday Mr. D'Rozario, License Inspector, made a raid among the brokers frequenting the Calcutta Small Couse Court, and with the aid of two police chowkeydars caused about thirty-four men both Mahomedans and Hindus, to pay rupees four each on account of their licenses. Some idea may be formed of the number who set themselves up as mooktears of the Court, infesting the place and fleecing poor natives, when it is stated that nearly one-half had evaded the payment of the tax by showing the inspector a clean pair of heels. Now that Mr. Fagan has returned, something will no doubt be done to rid the Court of this great nuisance.—*Ibid.*

THE memorial which the Hindu inhabitants of Chinsurah threatened to submit to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been actually sent in. The grievance complained of is the establishment of a Mahomedan boarding-house in their neighbourhood. It will be interesting to know what reply Mr. Campbell gives; for ourselves we should feel inclined to say to the Hindu memorialists—"Buy up the house and ground yourselves, or go away."—*Pioneer.*

OUDH AND ROHILCUND RAILWAY.—On November 26th a small locomotive was steamed across the Ganges over a temporary bridge constructed by the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Company at Rajghat on their Allygurh branch. This temporary bridge has been constructed for the purpose of leading forward the permanent-way and girders for the bridges in the branch to Chundowsee and on the main line to Moradabad, and towards Bareilly. We understand also that the permanent-way has been laid for about forty miles out of Lucknow towards Shahjehanpore, so that work is progressing from both ends of the Rohilcund Railway system.—*Ibid.*

THE MERCHANTS OF GOGO "DONE."—There is a member of the British Parliament called Mr. E. Smith, and there is a place in India called Gogo, but any connection between the two could hardly have been possible had not Mr. Smith happened to visit Gogo. His appearance at that port moved 124 native Gogite gentlemen to draw up an address to him, but the M. P. was too nimble for them, and before the address was ready he was gone again. Gogo, it appears, is a port, and very jealous of Bhownuggur, another port; and the merchants hoped that by the favour of a Member of Parliament it might supersede its rival. Meanwhile, however, the Gogite address is pursuing Mr. Smith about the Western Presidency. When last heard of, he was escaping from Surat.—*Ibid.*

ROADS AND BUILDINGS.—The budget allotment for buildings and roads for Madras for 1872-3 is £65,000 against £87,500 for the current year. The corresponding figures for Bombay are £296,000 and £429,000, respectively. The aggregate for all India is £1,340,000. Establishment absorbs one-fourth of the expenditure in Madras. The budget estimate for the current year is more than twice as great for Government tools as is allotted for 1872-3. The sum of £320,000 is set apart for agricultural works in Madras. The total ordinary agricultural works of India are estimated to cost £670,000, and the extraordinary works £1,000,000. The total outlay on public works of all kinds, exclusive of state railways, is put down at £3,000,000 from Imperial Funds, a ludicrously small sum compared with establishment, pretensions or pressing wants.—*Madras Athenæum.*

A SERIOUS AFFRAY ATTENDED WITH MURDER.—About two weeks ago a serious affray, attended with loss of life, took place at Colbariah in the district of Howrah. It appears that a long-standing feud existed between the *Mundul* of a village known as Palparah and another native of an adjoining village. The latter on the eventful day, accompanied by about twenty-five lattials, went to the opposite village to bring away by force two ryots of the *Mundul*. On arrival of the mob they were attacked in self-defence by the two ryots, who were at the time thrashing paddy, one armed with a sword and the other with a large sized *dao*; when in the skirmish one of the members of the unlawful assembly was killed on the spot from the effects of a wound inflicted with one of the weapons. The case is pending before J. A. Ricketts, Esq., Deputy Magistrate, and eleven men are placed on their trial, the rest having absconded.—*Englishman.*

THE LABORATORY AT AGRA BLOWN TO PIECES.

TWENTY-SIX LIVES LOST.

WE are sorry to report a serious accident in the Agra fort yesterday afternoon between two and three o'clock. The chief laboratory was blown to pieces, while the construction of cartridges was going on, and the loss of life has been heavy. The conductor in charge, one sergeant, and a youth were the Europeans killed. Of natives twenty-three lost their lives, and eleven now lie in hospital in a precarious state. The cause of the accident and the extent of the damage done are not yet known.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 30.

Of the whole party of fourteen, all but one died before the morning of yesterday, and that one, it is feared, will not survive. With him will die the only chance there was of the cause of the explosion being known. The laboratory was a low, long, one-storied building. After the explosion, only one of the end walls was left standing. A working party of Her Majesty's 65th set to work without delay and brought out the bodies of the dead. All have not even yet been found. The body of Conductor Ware, fearfully mutilated, was found, and not that of his son, but not that of Sergeant Upton. Both these young soldiers were steady, respectable men of good character, and both, sad to say, leave widows and families. They have the sympathies of the community.

At the time of the explosion, there were in the building Conductor Ware, Sergeant Upton, Conductor Ware's child, and thirty-six natives. The natives were engaged in the manufacture of blank cartridges for the Delhi Camp of Exercise. The little boy who perished, had only just gone up with a message from home to his father.—*Ibid*, Dec. 1.

"BEYOND THE SIND FRONTIER."

THE provisions intended for the troops of the Shah Gazee, which had been despatched a few days ago by boat, in charge of four men, were plundered by Ali Khan Jamote's people, at a village called Sheik Raj, between Sonmeanee and Othul, three of the men having been killed. Mowladad, the Nawab of Othul, left for Sonmeanee with 15 sowars to take charge of the stores. On reaching that place he was told that the provisions had gone on; he therefore turned towards Sheik Raj, and on his arrival there found to his bewilderment that everything had been plundered, and as the rebels were still there, he fled with the sowars to a village near the town of Leeyaree. The villagers thinking that some people, bent upon mischief, were making towards them, assembled with fire-arms, and showed fight. Mowladad, on the other hand, feeling that the rebels had gathered at this village also, and that his position was more perilous than at Sheik Raj, fled into the jungles, and it is not known whether, or not, he has reached Beyla in safety.

The 40 soldiers of the Shah Gazee, who left Kurrachee for Luse on the 22nd instant, were informed on arrival at Sonmeanee of what had taken place, and as it was not deemed desirable that they should proceed further, or even remain there, the Naib, Jehan Khan, procured them a boat, and despatched them to Kurrachee, where they arrived on the evening of 27th instant.

It is reported that a native merchant in the town who had, a few days ago, forwarded some goods to the Shah Gazee, had everything plundered not far away from Sonmeanee.—*Sindian*, Nov. 29.

THE CAMP AT DEHLI.

THE site chosen for the Camp of Exercise is singularly well suited to display the fighting qualities of our soldiers, and equally ill-adapted to test the efficiency of the Military Departments in time of war. It forms a great trilateral outside the eastern gates of Dehli; each point of the triangle being about five miles distant from the other two, and each forming the head quarters of a field-force, encamped as if on actual service. It is premature to speak of the operations of which the intervening space will form the theatre during the next few weeks. Military men have already favoured us with a great variety of views on the subject, but we learn on the best authority that these views are the conceptions which individual officers have formed as to what a Camp of Exercise should be, rather than the deliberate design of those who will be in command. Indeed much of the instruction to be derived by the army from the Camp, and much of the interest which the public will take in the manœuvres, depend upon the leaders keeping their own counsel till the time for executing them arrives. We shall therefore abstain from any premature conjectures as to the plan of the operations, and meanwhile try to give our readers a clear idea of the ground which they will occupy, and of the degree in which they will test the hardihood of our soldiers, the ingenuity of our officers, and the capability of the Military Departments to bear the strain of actual war.

And first of the ground itself. The city of Delhi, protected on the east by the Jumna, will have two great camps thrown out on its opposite or inland side; one of them about two miles from the walls on the north-west, and the other at the same distance to the south-west. The town-wall and moat, which however are now broken through by the State Railway, strengthen the intervening space. The third camp occupies a strong position upon a water-channel six miles due west of the city, but at a rather greater distance by any practicable means of military approach. Between the first and second, which lie respectively two miles from the walls on the north-west and south-west, and which for the sake of brevity we may call the protecting camps, lie five miles of broken ground, covered partly by gardens, partly by ruined clusters of huts, partly by the two native suburbs known as Paharigang and Paharipur, and finally towards the north by the civil station of Delhi. The latter consists, as usual, of European houses and compounds, with a most memorable grave-yard, Nicholson's garden, and several converging roads. If an attack on the city forms part of the winter evolutions, this will be the base of the defence. To the north of the north-western camp the country is intersected with water-channels and canals, until a bend of the Jumna closes the possibilities of approach in that direction; and this would form the northern-extremity of the defending base. Then follows the north-western camp itself, then the five miles of suburbs, gardens and ruins already described; then the south-western camp; beyond which stretches to the southward a country covered with the remains of by-gone Dehlis, dotted with mosques, tombs, and ancient ruins, and broken up by mounds, hollows, precipices, and water-courses. The total length of the depending base thus indicated, stretches in a straight line for about fifteen miles south-west from the bed of the Jumna at Wazirpur.

The third camp, which for the sake of brevity and without anticipating the actual campaign, may be termed the attacking one, is therefore faced by a strongly defended line running between it and the walls, and stretching far enough both to the north and the south of the city to render flank movements very difficult. Between it and this line rise the rocky heights known in history as the Ridge; the Ridge, that is to say, where in the hot weeks from June to September 1856 our gallant soldiers shed their blood like water, and whence on the 14th of the latter month they issued stern and fierce to storm the walls. The heights run almost parallel with the line of defence mentioned above, at a distance of about 2½ miles from the walls and about three from the third or attacking camp. They throw out one or two little spurs to the westward, but in general they descend first abruptly and then by gently sloping plains westward towards a series of marshes, which here gather together into a well-defined river. Beyond this river, known as the Subi Naddi, and firmly posted on its western banks, is the third camp. An attacking force from it would therefore have first to cross the stream, which, however, it will perfectly command; then to find its way up the gently sloping plains where cavalry could act in a splendid manner; then to scale the heights in the face of light batteries; then to cross the broken ground on the east side of them; and finally to force a passage through the suburbs between the two protecting Camps, before it reached the city walls. How a British force has done all this and more than all this on the very same ground, we propose on another morning briefly to recount.—*Englishman*, Nov. 30.

THE SUSPENSION OF MR. ROBERTS.

(*Englishman*, Nov. 30.)

MR. CAMPBELL has found grounds for animadversion in the part which Mr. Roberts has taken as a member of the Municipal Corporation, His Honor considering that such part is inconsistent with a judicial position, as the result has been to place Mr. Roberts in a state of antagonism to the Chairman of the Municipality. This is a terrible evil no doubt in the eyes of the Lieutenant-Governor, who appears to have forgotten or repented of some of his own actions at the Municipal meeting when he exercised purely judicial functions. In his present frame of mind His Honor seems to consider that a Justice of the Peace, who is a Government servant also, should express no independent opinion regarding Municipal affairs, but should either be silent or vote with the Chairman. But Lieutenant-Governors, like doctors, sometimes differ, and when they do, who shall decide between them? Mr. Campbell holds, or at all events allows it to be supposed that he holds the opinion we have stated. In a Minute of Sir Cecil Beadon's, dated 11th July 1863, we read the following—giving to official Justices that free liberty of speech action which Mr. Campbell now objects to:—

"It would, in my opinion, have been unfair to the town to deprive it of the services of some of its most able citizens, simply because they are servants of the public, and unjust to those gentlemen to exclude them from all concern in the affairs of the town, in the conservancy and improvement of which they are as deeply interested as any others to whom India is not their permanent home."

(*Pioneer.*)

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has not yet decided to make public his reasons for the summary suspension from office of Mr. J. B. Roberts, the Senior Magistrate of Calcutta. His Honor, we would say it respectfully, is acting unwisely. Silence may sometimes be "golden," but in this case it is indiscretion, simply because Mr. Campbell's action, while unexplained, will almost everywhere be unfavourably interpreted. The language of our Calcutta contemporaries, exaggerated though it may appear to up-country readers, is, we believe, a faithful expression of Calcutta opinion, and as such has been circulating for a week throughout India, spreading the vague impression that there has been something not "on the square." We do not ourselves believe, as some insinuate, that Mr. Campbell dreads the publication of the correspondence which has passed. But still we do think that, in justice to himself, Mr. Campbell should show that he has done justice to Mr. Roberts. As yet this is doubtful. It is well known in Calcutta (and for the matter of that, out of it) that Mr. Roberts and Mr. Hogg are pledged by long usage to contradict each other whenever they meet on public occasions; that they consider it in fact their mission to be rude to each other whenever opportunity offers. But no one in Calcutta would care to say that it was Mr. Roberts who was alone to blame, that the encounters were always of his provocation. One skirmish in particular (or rather one pitched battle, since for Mr. Roberts it was a very Sedan) is fresh in the memory of the public, as in consequence of it great public interests were in some danger; and in that it is difficult to say which of the belligerent magistrates behaved worst. Mr. Campbell has very properly come forward to put a stop to the unseemly squabbling, but he has done this to all appearances by allying himself offensively and defensively with one side. Then follows the question:—Has the judge been impartial?—always a grave question for a judge. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Hogg have no doubt defeated Mr. Roberts. But the public are at present at Mr. Roberts' back and a more arduous conflict threatens. It would be unpleasant if an enemy in the Supreme Council were to call for an inquiry "into the circumstances which led to the summary suspension of Mr. Roberts." Our respectful advice to His Honor is to publish his reason for the punishment of Mr. Roberts, or to suspend at once Mr. Hogg also.

THE FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

INSPECTOR ARRATOON reported to the Commissioner of Police yesterday that the loss occasioned by the above fire, including the jute buildings, &c., amounted to a lac and ninety-seven thousand rupees. He also said that he had ascertained it to be a fact that none of the screws burned were owned by Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee. The following is the list of owners and property lost, given by the inspector. The houses, Nos. 29 and 30, belonging to Baboos Gungadhur Bannerjee and Bissessur Mookerjee, valued at a lac and Rs. 3,000; Oomachurn Bannerjee lost four jute screws, valued at Rs. 20,000; Dwarkanath Shaw and Preonath Mitter lost jute valued at Rs. 13,250; Dwarkanath Ghose and Madhub Chunder Bannerjee, jute valued Rs. 3,000; Gladstone, Willis, and Co., jute valued at Rs. 1,500; Wattenbach, Heilgers, and Co., jute valued at Rs. 3,500; Boss and Sons, jute valued at Rs. 1,200; Sreehurry Chundernauth Shaw, jute valued at Rs. 2,600—total, Rs. 1,50,550. The house No. 28 is owned by Buldeo Dass and Soorjoo Mull, whose loss in houses and jute screws, on these premises is estimated at Rs. 15,000, besides 1,200 screwed bales of jute, valued at Rs. 24,000, and 1,500 bundles of jute, valued at Rs. 7,500—total Rs. 46,500—grand total, Rs. 1,97,050.—*Englishman*, Nov. 30.

MR. SUPERINTENDENT PERCY of the Reserve Police Force was presented yesterday morning by Messrs. Ralli Brothers through the Commissioner of Police, with a gold English keyless watch valued at Rs. 400 for his exertions in extinguishing the above fire. A sum of Rs. 16 has also been given by the above firm to each of the members of the Fire Brigade, fifteen in number, who were present at the fire, as also Rs. 5 each to forty-six seamen and other Europeans who assisted at the fire. Besides the above, the Commissioner of Police has rewarded forty-one other men, including sailors of ships in port, with Rs. 205, at the rate of Rs. 5 each.—*Ibid*, Dec. 1.

MAJOR SLADEN.

MAJOR SLADEN will not return to his appointment at Mandalay, but will probably be offered a Deputy Commissionership of the Second Class in British Burmah. It is not to be inferred from this that the Government has disapproved of Major Sladen's proceedings as Political Agent, or that any censure or reflection is intended. The determination has been come to, we believe, entirely in deference to the opinions of the King, who has, it seems, expressed a wish that Major Sladen should not return. We are not quite sure that such a step is a wise one; the Government is surely the proper judge of the officer best fitted to occupy any post of responsibility, and unless the King could adduce sufficiently potent reasons for the non-return of his Political Agent, it seems somewhat undignified to remove him for a mere whim. But since the Government has thought proper to take this step, it is, we think, only just to Major Sladen that his removal should not even *appear* to be a punishment or degradation. A Second-class Deputy Commissionership seems hardly a suitable recognition of five years' service in a political appointment, the holder of which has admittedly filled it with credit.—*Englishman.*

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Nov. 10.)

THE French *Official Journal* states that more than ten thousand of the persons arrested during the late troubles have now been set at liberty. The trial of the presumed assassins of Generals Lecomte and Clement Thomas is going on at Versailles, but seemingly without as yet throwing much light upon the real perpetrators of the crime.

The Commission of Inquiry into the Capitulations has received a voluminous statement from Marshal Bazaine relative to the siege of Metz, including several autograph letters from the Emperor Napoleon and General Lebœuf. It is understood that the commission will be very severe, and punish every officer convicted of surrendering a defensible position or allowing the capture of guns without previously spiking them.

M. Thiers has replied to the intercession of Victor Hugo for M. Rochefort that the matter must rest with the Commitee of Pardons.

The question of the return of the Government to Paris is much discussed. The Versailles party are in favour of the return, but will not move in the matter.

The Emperor of Austria has entrusted the formation of a new Cabinet to Baron von Kellersperg.

The resignation of Count Beust has been accepted by the Emperor, and Count Andrassy has been appointed his successor. Count Beust has since been appointed Ambassador to London.

The Sultan's secretary and the late Turkish Ministers of War and Police have all been suddenly arrested and sent into penal exile at Cyprus, for abuses while in office.

The sanitary cordon recently established at Constantinople has been removed.

A convention has been signed by the representatives of Turkey and Russia providing for the laying of the telegraph cable between Constantinople and Odessa.

The Tammany frauds investigation occupies much public attention in New York, but great want of vigour is said to have been evinced in the inquiry. The grand jury have declined to indict Mayor Hall, and have passed a vote of censure upon him.

The reconstruction of the city of Chicago is proceeding with great rapidity. It is now said that the extent of the conflagration is about four and a half miles by one in width, and the loss in money value is given at 300 millions of dollars.

The Mayor of Chicago appointed Oct. 29 as a day for public prayer and fasting.

The elections throughout the States are progressing favourably for the Republicans, who have a large majority. The re-election of President Grant next year is considered as certain.

Parliament has been re-prorogued from Nov. 7 till Dec. 27.

Sir Robert P. Collier, Sir James Colvile, and Mr. Justice Montague Smith have been appointed judges of the Committee of Privy Council. Sir John D. Coleridge will therefore succeed Sir R. P. Collier as attorney-general, and Mr. Jessel, M.P. for Dover, succeeds Sir J. D. Coleridge as solicitor-general.

The 30th birthday of the Prince of Wales was celebrated in various towns throughout England yesterday.

The health of Her Majesty has greatly improved since last week. The Queen has taken occasional drives out, and yesterday paid a visit to Glassalt Shiel with the Princess Beatrice. The Court is expected to return to Windsor on Nov. 24.

The Executive Commitee for receiving subscriptions for the Persian Famine Fund have sent £2,000 to the British Minister at Teheran.

The naval court-martial to try Captain Thrupp and the officers and crew of H. M. S. Megæra for the loss of that vessel, held its first sitting at Portsmouth yesterday.

The Tichborne trial recommenced on Nov. 7.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Capt. J. C. Street, Mad. Ret.; Capt. T. L. P. Trapaud, Mad. Ret.; Capt. H. M. Gosling, Mad. S.C.; Maj. R. Wallace, Bo. S.C.; H. Ritchie, late of Colombo; Maj. Long, 14th Regt.; Lieut.-Col. E. Boyd, late 29th Regt.; Capt. D. F.

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Fearon, Indian Army; Lady Anne Beckett; Lady Frankland; Lady Levinge; Countess of Listowel; J. P. Thom, of the India Office.

(Overland Mail, Nov. 10.)

Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Goschen, the Lord Chancellor, and the American Minister were the principal speakers at the civic banquet on Lord Mayor's day.

The new Lord Mayor (Mr. John Sills Gibbons) and other speakers complimented the ex-Lord Mayor Dakin on his successful efforts in raising international relief funds.

After the Megæra court-martial has completed its sittings, a Royal Commission, with Lord Lawrence as president, will take up the inquiry.

The first of a series of week evening addresses on social topics has been delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The German Reichstag has passed the Bill for providing an Imperial war fund.

A New York telegram reports the loss of thirty-three whaling vessels in the Arctic seas.

President Grant has ordered that the law shall be enforced in Utah without compromise.

Sir Hercules Robinson is announced as the successor of Lord Belmore in New South Wales, and Lord Belmore as the successor of the present Governor of Bombay.

Major-General Frederick John Goldsmid, C.B., is appointed a Knight Commander of the Star of India.

Sir Henry S. Mayne is appointed a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

A report has been issued by the Select Committee on Indian Finance. A detailed balance-sheet is asked for.

Judgment has been given by Lord Romilly against Peek, the plaintiff in the shareholders' case against the directors of Overend, Gurney, and Co., but the defendants have to bear their own costs.

The appeal case of Troup, Forester, and others v. The Secretary of State for India is now before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette, Nov. 10.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 10TH NOV.

Royal Artillery, Lt.-Col. and Bt. Col. George Bourchier, C.B., late Bengal, to be Col., vice Knatchbull, removed as a General Officer, dated 28th Aug., 1871.

Capt. and Bt. Lt.-Col. George Alexander Renny, V.C., late Bengal, to be Lt.-Col., vice Bt. Col. Bourchier, C.B., dated 28th Aug., 1871.

SECOND CAPTAINS TO BE CAPTAINS.

Bt. Lt.-Col. James Hills, V.C., late Bengal, vice Bt. Lt.-Col. Renny, V.C., dated 28th Aug. 1871.

Bt. Maj. and Adjt. Henry Le Guay Geary, vice C. W. Wilson, seconded, dated 1st Oct., 1871.

Walter Brook Rice, vice A. D. Burnaby, seconded, dated 17th Oct., 1871.

George Uchter Knox, vice F. Lyon, placed upon the Supernumerary List, dated 21st Oct., 1871.

Osborne Hall Goodenough, on the Supernumerary List, dated 11th Nov., 1871.

James Hamilton Pringle Anderson, vice T. B. Strange, seconded, dated 11th Nov., 1871.

Henry Chamberlayne Farrell, vice C. G. Johnson, who retires from the Service on an annuity, dated 11th Nov., 1871.

Lewis Paxton Walsh, vice A. H. C. Hamilton, who retires from the Service on an annuity, dated 11th Nov., 1871.

LIEUTENANTS TO BE SECOND CAPTAINS.

John Clinton Greene, late Bengal, vice Bt. Lt.-Col. Hills, V.C., dated 28th Aug., 1871.

Charles Smith Harvey, vice Bt. Maj. Geary, dated 1st Oct., 1871.

Robert Henderson Robertson, vice W. B. Rice, dated 17th Oct., 1871.

Charles Frederick Dixon, from the Seconded List, vice Knox, dated 21st Oct., 1871.

Charles Crosthwaite, vice Anderson, dated 11th Nov., 1871.

Anthony Oliver Molesworth, vice Farrell, dated 11th Nov., 1871.

Harry Dacres Evans, vice Walsh, dated 11th Nov., 1871.

James Murray Murray, vice H. M. Borton, who retires from the Service on an annuity, dated 11th Nov., 1871.

Walter John Tatham, vice W. G. Stirling, who retires from the Service on an annuity, dated 11th Nov., 1871.

TO BE LIEUTENANT.

Lt. Walter Cotton, from half-pay, vice D. V. Shortland, late Madras, promoted, dated 11th Nov., 1871.

TO BE ADJUTANTS.

Second Capt. Samuel Pasfield Oliver, vice Wortham, promoted, dated 14th Oct., 1871.

Second Capt. Henry Manvers Moorsom, vice Harvey, appointed to the Riding Establishment, dated 23rd Oct., 1871.

Seconded Capt. William Arthur Roberts, vice Bt.-Maj. Geary, promoted, dated 11th Nov., 1871.

TO BE QUARTERMASTER.

Qrmr. John Cochram, from half-pay, vice G. Kirkham, deceased, dated 11th Nov., 1871.

Second Capt. James Corry Jones Lowry, on the Supernumerary List, has been permitted to retire from the Service on an annuity, dated 21st Oct., 1871.

Lt. Francis Harry Emilius Day has been permitted to retire from the Service on an annuity, dated 11th Nov., 1871.

Lt. Edward Lawrence Bevir has been permitted to resign his Commission, dated 11th Nov., 1871.

The second Christian name of Lt. Dalrymple is Bertram, and not Bertam, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 1st Aug., 1871.

In consequence of Capt. C. W. Wilson having been seconded from the 25th Sept., 1871, the promotion of the undermentioned Officers is antedated as follows, viz.:—

Capt. Edward John Ward to the 25th Sept., 1871.

Capt. Frederick Gaulthurst Elton to the 28th Sept., 1871.

Second Capt. Henry Maxwell Robertson to the 25th Sept., 1871.

Second Capt. Thomas Burnett to the 28th Sept., 1871.

BREVET.

Col. Reginald Edward Knatchbull, R. (late Bengal) A., to be Maj.-Gen., vice R. R. Kinleside, deceased, dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry pay prior to 28th Aug., 1871.

The promotions of the undermentioned Officers which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 27th Oct, 1871, to be antedated to 28th Aug., 1871, and to take place in succession to Maj.-Gen. R. R. Kinleside, R.A., deceased:—

Major R. F. Holmes, half-pay, late 89th Foot, to Lt.-Col.

Capt. and Bt.-Maj. A. S. Jones, V.C., 13th Foot, to Lt.-Col.

Capt. G. A. Morgan, 55th Foot, to Maj.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Maj.-Gen. H. D. O'Halloran, deceased, in lieu of the promotions of Majors Holmes and Jones and Capt. Morgan, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 27th Oct. 1871:—

Maj. Charles Steel, Unattached, to be Lt.-Col., dated 1st Oct. 1871.

Capt. Robert Cathcart Dalrymple Bruce, halfpay, late 8th Foot, and Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major, dated 1st Oct., 1871.

MEMORANDUM.

Lt.-Gen. Thomas Elwyn, retired full-pay, R. A., has been permitted to commute his retired allowance, dated 2nd Oct. 1871.

THE NAVY.

(London Gazette, Nov. 10.)

ADMIRALTY, 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1871.

Francis Martin, Esq., has been this day promoted to the rank of Chief Engr. in H. M's Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, 6TH NOVEMBER, 1871.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M's Order in Council of the 22nd Feb. 1870—

Lt. Henry S. Hutchings has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 1st instant.

ADMIRALTY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of the 22nd Feb, 1870—

Asst Paymaster Colin Campbell has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Chaplain the Reverend James Robinson has this day been placed on the Retired List.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

(Pall Mall Budget, Nov. 10.)

THE hearing of the Tichborne case was resumed on Tuesday in the Court of Common Pleas before Lord Chief Justice Bovil. The eleven jurymen were in attendance, and the same counsel appeared on both sides. Before any evidence was called, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine intimated that the agreement whereby shorthand notes of the evidence had been taken at the joint cost of both parties could not be continued on the side of the claimant, on account of the heavy expense. The expense of the notes on one side only had, it was stated, been already £350. Mr. Liardet, a mail contractor, and his son gave evidence as to the arrival of the American vessel named the Osprey in Australia in 1854, and the younger witness said he was told they were shipwrecked sailors on board. Mr. Lockhart, another Australian witness, said that about the same time he met a number of men who looked like sailors who had come off a ship. A communication was made to him respecting them, but the court ruled that the communication itself could not be put in as evidence. After some other evidence had been given on this part of the case, John Moore, a former servant of Roger Tichborne's, was recalled, and was cross-examined as to various statements he had formerly made respecting the claimant, and also as to the circumstance of his having had re-bound and interleaved a certain old diary on which he relied for many of his recollections about Roger Tichborne. At first, Moore admitted, he had disbelieved in the identity of the claimant, but changed his opinion after the examination at the Law Institution. Up to that time he had been most prejudiced against the claimant.

On Wednesday, the cross-examination of Moore was concluded. Many of the Attorney-General's questions referred to the mode in which Moore had kept the diary of occurrences during the voyage to South America in 1853. One of the learned gentleman's remarks upon the diary was described by the judge as "hardly a fair representation of the facts" and on the Attorney-General proceeding to justify what he had said, the judge turned to the jury and said that in his opinion the learned counsel's language was calculated to produce an unfavourable impression. Sir John Coleridge still held to the view which he had expressed, and the judge repeated his observations, the jury intimating that they agreed with his lordship. The other witnesses called during the day were George Bingley, who had known Roger Tichborne in South America, and who identified the claimant as the man he knew; Joseph Mantten, librarian at the Westminster Hospital, and formerly serjeant-major in the 6th Dragoon Guards, who said he believed the claimant to be Roger Tichborne; William Andrews, one of the partners in a firm of accoutrement makers, who said that Roger Tichborne was a customer of theirs, and he had no hesitation in saying the claimant was the man; and Michael Carroll at one time a private in the Carabineers, who spoke to the claimant's identity with the Roger Tichborne he had known. The deposition of a serjeant-major in the Carabineers, named McCourt, now dead, was also read, and was of a similar purport.

On Thursday, after some more evidence of the same kind, Andrew Bogle, the man of colour whose name has been so frequently mentioned throughout the proceedings, was called and examined. He detailed with great minuteness the early history of Roger Tichborne, and described his meeting with the claimant in Australia. He knew him, he said, at first sight. In conversation the claimant asked after many persons on the Tichborne estate of whom he (Bogle) had never thought since he left England. The witness denied that he had given the claimant any information respecting Roger Tichborne's early days, and declared that he had not the slightest doubt that the claimant was Roger Tichborne. In cross-examination, the witness stated that he was living in the claimant's house. He denied that he had ever given the claimant anything that belonged to the Tichborne family, and denied that he had made a number of statements which were suggested by the Attorney-General. In the course of the day, the Lord Chief Justice said he should be glad to know when the claimant's case was approaching its termination. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said that he should, after Bogle, call some officers and others who had known Roger Tichborne, whose evidence would probably be short; and then Mr. Baigent and Mr. Holmes would probably be the last witnesses called, with the exception of evidence in reply. He might mention that he should not call any evidence in anticipation of the Orton case. The learned Serjeant also stated that one of Orton's sisters had died since the adjournment of the case.

MINISTERS AT THE GUILDHALL BANQUET.

(Pall Mall Budget, Nov. 10.)

THE members of her Majesty's Government who were present at the Lord Mayor's banquet last night were—the Premier, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Ripon, the Home Secretary, Mr. Goschen, the Earl of Camperdown, Mr. Stansfeld, Lord Northbrook, Mr. W. E. Baxter, M.P., Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., and the Hon. George G. Glyn, M.P. The first Minister to speak was Mr. Goschen, who began apologetically. The Admiralty, he said, was one thing, and the Navy another; and he knew that no cloud that might rest on the Admiralty would diminish the heartiness with which the company would receive the toast of her Majesty's Navy. We know full well (said Mr. Goschen) that the Admiralty is on its trial; and we have pledged ourselves to the country that the inquiry into the loss of the Megæra shall be most thorough and complete. In redemption of that pledge, the Government had determined on a Royal Commission, over which Lord Lawrence would preside. In conclusion, Mr. Goschen warned the country that while we are passing through such a transitory state as the present in regard to naval affairs, it was not a matter for surprise that there should be sometimes failure, and even disaster.

Mr. Gladstone began by confirming the statements of previous speakers as to the peaceful aspect of affairs. We have (he said) no quarrel, no feud or controversy, with any nation on the wide surface of the globe. The right hon. gentleman went on—

Our position as a European Power is that of one amid many sisters. Nothing can separate us from the place where the Almighty has been pleased to set us as members of the European family. We must ever look with the most profound sympathy and interest to the condition of the Continent of Europe, and yet we may feel a lively thankfulness to that dispensation which has ordained that while our proximity shall be so close that that sympathy shall be entirely uninterrupted, yet there is a local severance which gives to us a qualified independence, which removes from us some of the risks and some of the apprehensions of Continental politics, which supplies us with additional means of security by the intervention of the element most congenial to our habits and our traditions, and which, if we do justice to ourselves and to others, ought to enable us to look with something like impartiality upon the dissensions and divisions that may arise among other nations.

Reverting to the changed aspect of Europe since the last Lord Mayor's Day, when a terrible war was raging, Mr. Gladstone said—

I wish I could profess all the confidence with respect to the future that some may feel. Undoubtedly, if the proposition be, without qualification, true that the best security for peace is to make abundant preparation for war, there never was a time when the security for peace on the Continent of Europe was greater than at this moment. The armies of ancient times dwindle into perfect insignificance by the side of those that are now thought necessary for the purpose of defending national honour. From tens of thousands they rose to hundreds of thousands—from hundreds of thousands they are now rising to millions. God grant that the possession of those vast means of inflicting misery upon mankind may never prove a temptation to let loose the agents of that misery, except upon causes such as justice and honour may impose! But for us, my Lord Mayor, I rejoice to think that we are not likely to be—it is most unlikely except by our own faults that we can be—called on or tempted to take any part in such quarrels. So happily are we exempted from most of the jealousies that prevail—so happily are we placed in regard to our own local situation—that I think it seems as if Providence has marked out for us the happy and the lofty function of manifesting sympathy and giving to that sympathy the form of action, yet of possessing something like a position of independence: of giving the opportunity of infusing into the minds of the people of other countries the belief that we are impartial, of aiming at the noblest of all objects in regard to foreign affairs—namely, this, that we should inspire the people of the world with the belief that our policy is not governed by the base and narrow motives of selfishness.

It was in accordance with this view that the Government acted when the war broke out. They counselled peace, but they did not believe with some that, if they had taken a more peremptory tone, and said that France and Germany should not fight, the fighting would have been prevented. They secured, however, the independence of Belgium. Then came the Russian note against which the Government felt bound to protest, but "having protested, as we thought, effectually on that subject, we were not sorry to concur in an arrangement which we did not think unreasonable, which the general sentiment of Europe approved—I mean the arrangement we made with respect to the Black Sea—when we knew especially that the Government of the Ottoman Empire regarded it as being under the circumstances of the time conducive to their interests and likely to promote general peace." Speaking of the Treaty of Washington, Mr. Gladstone enlarged upon its importance as an experiment in the way of substituting arbitration for war in international disputes:—

Differences will occur, quarrels will arise; honour—not merely visionary sentiments of honour, but sound principles of honour—will forbid the absolute surrender of the points for which the contest is waged; how are these contests to be settled? "By blood," has been the unfortunate reply almost invariably in former times. A great experiment is now being tried: it may be no more than an experiment. The vision may be too bright and too happy to be capable of being realized in this wayward and chequered world in which we live; but it is an experiment worth the trial at any rate, whether it is possible to bring the conflicts of opinion between nations to the adjudication of a tribunal of reason instead of to the bloody arbitrament of arms. And, my Lord Mayor, it will be an event recorded in history to the honour of two nations that, without any offence to others, I may venture to call great nations, to the honour of the United States and of the United Kingdom, that for the first time, having a great controversy in hand, feeling themselves unable either the one or the other to recede from the ground they had taken, they have notwithstanding chosen deliberately to tread the path of peace, and not only to settle their own disputes without the risk of bloody differences, but to set an example which we trust will have many imitators among the other nations of the world.

The Minister of Honduras had spoken of the "underground agitation" that in certain parts of the world seemed to be sapping the foundations of society, and this led Mr. Gladstone to refer to social questions mooted at home. He hoped he was not over confident, but he did think there was little cause of apprehension in these islands from the agitation mentioned. Adverting to Sir Charles Dilke's anti-monarchical speech at Newcastle, Mr. Gladstone said the Government were quite satisfied with the form of government which existed in this country, and their highest ambition was that they might see its strength improved and not impaired, and that their lot might be to be among the labours who should deepen its foundations in the heart and understanding of the British people. In concluding by proposing the Lord Mayor's health, Mr Gladstone said nothing about the future government of London.

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ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LONDON AND BORDEAUX HOUSES.

C. P. & Co. have the pleasure of submitting a Revised Abstract of their well-known BRANDS of WINES, SPIRITS, &

DRY CHAMPAGNES— Rs. 40*†, Rs. 36*, Rs. 30*.
Ditto MAGNUMS— Rs. 80.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, R 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33. Rs. 4.
PORTS— Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
HAUT SAUTERNES— Rs. 23*.
BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.
DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*.
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON— Rs. 21.
NUITS— Rs. 26. CHABLIS— Rs. 26*.
BRAUNBERGER— Rs. 25-8*. FORSTERTRAMINER Rs. 34.
JOHANNISBERGER—Rs. 42*. RUDESHEIMER— Rs. 27*.
MARCOBRUNER— Rs. 34. OCHHEIMER— Rs. 24*.
STEIN WEIN— Rs. 20.
COGNAC— Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. RUM—Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8. GENEVA—Rs. 19.
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 44*. BITTERS—Rs. 20.
MARSALA—Rs. 16. MADEIRA—Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for Tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*. Those marked (†) shortly to arrive.

TERMS.

Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

Club, Mess, Ball, and Steam-ship Store Contracts entered into.

Full particulars and detailed descriptive Price Lists to be obtained at our Offices,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

We have received, ex ROODEE, a further consignment of this brand.

Cases containing 1 doz. Quarts Rs. 40 each.
Ditto 2 " Pints 43 "

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1871.

HOTELS.

FITZGERALD HOTEL AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 26, Parell Road, Byculla, Bombay, (Next to the Synagogue). Good accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the very best Brands.

A First-class Billiard Table on the premises.

CHARGES MODERATE.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that they will RE-OPEN the Hotel on the 5TH of OCTOBER.

The CHOWK HOTEL is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR

BYCULLA STATION,

and NOT for BOREE BUNDER.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The merit of this article is now acknowledged in Germany. Advices received last Mail inform us that its use has been ordered in Government Hospitals in that country, under the name of KEMP'S CHIRETTINE.

ITS PROPERTIES ARE

TONIC,

Acting on every Nerve and Muscle of the system.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 & 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OIL AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT OIL, CASTOR OIL, and COTTON WASTE, required by the Company for TWELVE MONTHS, commencing the 1st day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered, the annual consumption, averaging about 420 tons of Cocoanut Oil, 460 tons of Castor Oil, and 160 tons of Cotton Waste. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tender for Oil or Cotton Waste," as the case may be, and which must specify the rate per cwt., delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 13th January 1872.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 in Cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same find security equal to 10 per cent. of the estimated aggregate amount of such Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WM. WARDEN MORICE.

Stores Office, Byculla, 24th November 1871.

MR. J. NEUBERG

HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF

PRINTING MATERIALS,

AND OFFERS THEM AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

IMPROVED ALBION PRINTING PRESSES.

Super Royal Size.	Demy Size.
Royal Size.	Postfolio Size.

INK TABLES to the various size of Presses.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.

14 by 21 inches.	20 by 30 inches.
18 by 27 "	22 by 33 "

GALLEY PRESSES.

ATHOL PRESSES, with Iron Plates for Pressing.

Treadle Paging Machines.	French Lithographic Rollers.
Card Board Cutting Machines.	Wrought Iron Chases.
Lead and Brass Rule Cutters.	Type Cases, best pinned.
Roller Stock and Frames.	Whole Frames with Racks.

BINDING CLOTH, of various Colours.

Pick and Ley Brushes.	Quoins.
Composing Sticks.	Side Sticks and Mallets.
Boxwood Scrapers.	Wooden Furniture.
Brass Rules, 24 inches.	Shooting Sticks, brass tipped.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES of sizes.

Black Printing Ink.	Best American Potash.
Transfer "	Snake Stones.
Writing (in sticks).	Gold Bronze, in 2 oz. bottles.

ALBERT PAPER CUTTING MACHINES, by McNEILE.

AGENT IN BOMBAY FOR MESSRS. HUGHES and KIMBER'S PRINTING MATERIALS AND TOOLS,

J. NEUBERG.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES.

Now landing, from different Steamers, MESS STORES, WINES, BEER, SPIRITS, and GENERAL SUNDRIES; STOCK, suitable for CHRISTMAS presents. Detailed List will appear in a few days.

BULL AND COMPANY,

TAILORS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

		RS. A.		RS. A.
Tea and Coffee Sets	from	75 0	to	85 0
Sardine Boxes	from	15 0	to	35 0
Forks, Spoons, &c.				
Butter Knives		3 0		4 0
Sugar Tongs		7 8		9 0
Ice Tongs		5 0		6 0
Nut Crackers		1 12		2 0
Centre Pieces	from	50 0	to	55 0
Cruet Stand (new pattern) Elephant and Camel	from	25 0	to	32 0
Butter Pots		25 0		28 0
American Double Walled Ice Pitchers		35 0		38 0
Ice Pails	from	9 8	to	12 0
Children's Mugs, in Morocco Cases	from	12 0		upwards
Do. Knife, Fork, & Spoon do.	from	7 0		upwards
Drinking Flasks or Flagons	from	25 0		upwards
Do. Horns, with glass bottoms	from	1 0		upwards
Do. Pewter do.		3 8		
Silver Pencil Cases } Mordan's Ivory do. }	from	3 0	to	12 0

BULL AND COMPANY,

TAILORS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW GAMES FOR CHILDREN.

ALSO

A QUANTITY OF CHILDREN'S TOYS.

		RS. A.		RS. A.
Chocolate Menier, in ½ pound packets		0 12		
Ladies' Scent Casquets, 2 and 4 Bottles	from	6 0		upwards
Ladies' Companions	from	5 0	to	8 0
Fancy Glove and Handkerchief Boxes	from	8 0		upwards
Papier Mache and other Ink Stands	from	3 0	to	18 0
Bezique, for 2 or 4 persons	from	4 8	to	12 0
Whist Markers (by Cavendish), pair		3 8		

GOLD LOCKETS, PINS, STUDS, AND SOLITAIRES.

The new double quilled Colouring Clay Pipe.
Charcoal Pipes, &c., &c.
And all requisites.

BULL AND COMPANY,

TAILORS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

SALOON FIRE ARMS.

The Undersigned invite especial attention to their new Stock of the above, which in

PRINCIPLE, CONSTRUCTION, AND FINISH

are superior to anything of the kind hitherto imported.

RIFLES—Rs. 75 and Rs. 85. PISTOLS—Rs. 25 and Rs. 28.

A discount of 10 per cent. for Cash.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay

ROWLAND & CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, a NEW STOCK of Hunting, Racing, Postilion, and Boys' Saddles; Side Saddles with and without leaping heads; Girls' Saddles with guards; Boys' and Girls' Pilches; Spanish Chairs for Children; Weymouth, Pelham, Snaffle, Racing, and Poney Bridles; Flat and Round Ladies' Bridles; Flat, Round, Standing, and Cavesons Martingales; Web and Cape Girths; Girth and Saddle Numdahs; Stirrup Leathers and Irons; Military Bridles and Breastplates; Regimental Holsters with Flounces; Crimean Wallets; Officers' Sword Belts with Sabertaches; Breaking Cavesons with Reins; Plated and Brass Mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness; Flat and Round Carriage and Buggy Reins; Patent and Brown Collars; Saving or False Collars; Robinson's Head Collars; Speedy Cut Boots; Kersey and Prince's Check Horse Clothing; Dark and Fawn Striped Quarter Rugs; Riding and Driving Bits and Snaffles; Ladies' and Gent's Hunting, Riding, and Driving Whips; Whip Sockets and Rein Holders; Fancy Whalebone Rosettes of sizes; Cigar Cases; Fancy Walking and Riding Canes; Carriage Mats, assorted colours; Morocco Courier Bags; Ladies' Japanned Trunks with Trays; solid and plain Leather Portmanteaus; Double Expanding Leather Coat Cases; Enamelled and Leather Leggings; Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Scissors, and Horse-scrapers; Harris's Jet, Composition, and Polishing Paste; and an assortment of other articles very numerous to mention, for which inspection is invited.—CHARGES MODERATE.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,

19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business:—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine, Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old-established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and Sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

J. L. MADDEN,
Manager.

156 LEADENHALL STREET, } LONDON.
23 REGENT STREET, }
10 NORTH JOHN STREET, LIVERPOOL.

NOTICES.

NEW STOCK.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

Beg to inform their Constituents that they have RECEIVED

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF GOODS.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

Will continue to SELL at the following LOW RATES.

		Rs. a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz	10 0
	Fine Mixed Colours	11 0
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14 0
	Fine Super Colours	16 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz	16 0
	Fine Super Merino	16 0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze	26 0
SHIRTS	Badham's Oxford Cloth, six for	36 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool, six for	50 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool, six for	48 0
	Badham's French Cambric, six for	27 8
	Badham's White Zephyr Shirts, six for	30 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, per doz	6 8
	Dux, per doz	6 8
	West End, per doz	6 8
	Pall Mall, per doz.	6 8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	18 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Overland Suit	32 0
	Badham's Scotch Twist Travelling Suit	35 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell	12 0
	Ellwood's Drab Shell	5 0
	Black Felt Isis	6 8
	Black Felt Worthing	6 8
	Black Felt Derby	6 8
	Black Felt Cantab	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab	6 8
HELMETS	Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	18 8
	White Helmets, for Civilians	18 8
	White Hunting Hats, Badham's	14 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber	2 0
	Best Clarence	2 0
	Best Cantab	2 0
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	1 8
	The Windsor's	2 8
	The Romal "Satin"	2 12
TIES	Black Eglinton	1 8
	Black Tom Thumb	1 8
	Coloured Eglinton	1 8
	Coloured Tom Thumb	1 4
	White Dress Ties	0 8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 0
	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, Coloured Borders	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric	10 0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).	
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Rugs, Straps, Bags, &c.	

BADHAM AND CO.

JOONAS TYEB,

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILOR, AND CLOTHIER, HABIT MAKER, HATTER, AND HOSIER, &c., &c., &c.,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he is now receiving and selling his Fresh Goods for the Season, giving value and satisfaction unprecedented in India.

In the following lists the first Cash Column shows the LOWEST NET CASH PRICES for the Cheapest Goods, and the second, the prices of named articles of the VERY BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE; many at intermediate prices to be had at value unusually good:—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Super Black Dress Coats	32 8	to	65 0
" Frock "	32 8		65 0
" Dress Vests	5 8		12 0
" Doeskin Trousers	11 0		26 0
Fancy Coating Morning Coats	15 8		45 0
" " Vests	5 8		10 8
" Doeskin Trousers, extra	10 8		23 0
Whipcord Riding Trousers, strongly recommended	16 0		18 0
Tweed and Melton Morning and Shooting Coats	22 0		40 0
" " Vests	5 0		9 8
" Trousers	7 0		18 8
" D. B. Sacs	18 0		32 0
Fancy Vests, in great variety	4 8		13 0
Best Washing Cochin Cloth, checked and striped			4 0
Best American Drill Trousers			3 8
" English "			5 0
" Linen Drill "			7 0
" Coloured Fancy "			10 0
Drill and Khakee Suits	8 0		23 0
Dress Dinner Jackets [best longcloth]	3 0		3 8
Ladies' Riding Habits	35 0		85 0

To Military and Naval Uniforms the best attention is given, they are well got up, and sold at equally moderate prices.

HAT DEPARTMENT

Is well stocked with superior Goods from the best Manufacturers purchased with ready cash on the most favourable terms, and being sold off at the lowest possible profits, comprising—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Regulation Helmets and Chains			18 0
Ellwood and Christy's White Helmets	13 0	to	15 0
Ellwood's Hunting Hats			14 0
" Solar Topies			14 0
" Dress Hats (best silk)	10 0		12 0
Drab Shell Hats	4 0		6 0
Black and Drab Felt Hats	5 0		7 0
Paramatta Hats	4 0		6 0
Cork Hats	4 0		6 0
Tweed Hats	3 0		4 0
Blue and Coloured Balmoral Scotch Caps	2 8		4 0

Each of the above in all the prevailing and most fashionable Shapes.

HOSIERY.

J. TYEB gives special attention to this department in every detail, and defies competition for excellency of Goods at his selling rates; he has always a good selection to choose from, and would beg to call attention to his Comfortable, Absorbing, and Unshrinkable Oxford Cloth Shirts, correctly cut, and so substantially made as to be almost proof against the ravages of the dhobies. Made to order, each Rs. 5-6, or per dozen, Rs. 60.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Silk and Wool Shirts, (each)	7 0	to	8 0
All-Wool (thoroughly shrunk), each	5 0		7 0
Dress Shirts	4 0		7 0
Plain Shirts, Good Longcloth			3 0
Print Shirts, Fancy Patterns	2 8		3 0
Merino Pants Each, Rs. 4-8, or per dozen	48 0		
Lamb's Wool Pants, each	4 0		5 0
Merino Undershirts, per dozen	15 0		48 0
Merino Half Hose	12 0		15 0
Silk and Wool Undershirts	48 0		72 0
White Cotton Half Hose	4 0		9 0
Striped Cotton Half Hose	12 0		15 0
Brown Cotton Half Hose	7 0		9 0
Woollen Knickerboker Hose	36 0		48 0
Best Threefold Linen Collars, all Shapes	4 8		5 0

Hemmed and Dressed Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties, Studs, Links, Braces, Belts, Clasps, Badges, Riding Gloves, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

TRUNK DEPARTMENT

Contains the cheapest and best assortment in Town, comprising—

Solid Leather.
Fancy Leather.
Air-tight Cases.
Coat and Uniform Cases.
Hat Cases.
Ladies' Overland.
Dress Boxes.
Courier Bags, Straps, &c.

By Best Makers, all sizes, conveniently and tastefully designed, and at very moderate prices.

FURNITURE.

A large assortment of English-made Easy Overland Chairs, of various shapes and prices, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12; Beds, Bedding, Quilts, Rugs, Scotch and Clan Tartan Mauds, English and Broach Damask Table Covers and Napkins, Towels, Curtains, &c., &c.

Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas and Sunshades, Walking Sticks. Best Riding and Hunting Whips, Spurs, Saddles, Knee Caps, &c.

Also a variety of New and Second-hand Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers, of the best quality, are being daily sold at exceedingly low prices by

JOONAS TYEB,

11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

WEIR'S SEWING MACHINES,

JUST LANDED.

WEIR'S SEWING MACHINES	Rs. 32 complete.
MAHOGANY CABINETS	8
WALNUT	10
PACKING CASE, EXTRA	1

Sole Agents—Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,

(ESTABLISHED 1710.)

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS, 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50. The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,

By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA.

In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

Sole Agent in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. MENIST, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	30 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH—SIMLA.

FORT.—BOARD and LODGING.—Gentlemen can have excellent accommodation, with all the comforts of an ENGLISH HOME. Terms exceedingly moderate. Address

ALPHA,
Care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BREECH-LOADING GUNS, RIFLES, &c.,

By W. W. GREENER, Birmingham.

	Rs.
1 Double Gun, No. 8617, Pin 12 bore	280
1 do " 9215, C F 12 "	365
1 do " 11095, " 16 "	300
1 do " 8899, " 12 "	220
1 Double Rifle " 11094, " 16 "	470
1 do " 9780, " 16 "	400
1 do for Snider Ammunition, No. 9436	292
1 do do " 10484	235
5 Sporting Sniders, each	73
1 do	80

Cartridge Cases, Wads, &c., to suit the above.

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He respectfully INVITES his CONSTITUENTS, and the PUBLIC in general, to judge for themselves of the above facts:—

Superfine West of England Black and Blue Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
West of England Tweeds and Silk Mixed Trouserings.

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Gold and Silver Ornaments, Staff Corps, and Infantry Belts, &c.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEEDS, CLEARING OFF AT COST PRICE.

Fancy Tweed Coat, double Breasted Coat, and Trousers				Rs. 20
Fancy Tweed, superior quality	ditto	ditto		" 26
Fancy Silk Mixed	ditto	ditto	ditto	" 30
Coloured Cotton Washing Drills	ditto	ditto		" 16

Fancy Highland Suits for Boys, Stuart Tartan.
Macduff, Macdonald, and the 42nd Tartan, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45.
Wedding Orders promptly executed in first-class style.
Overland Outfits made up on the shortest Notice.
Regtl. Helmet Hats, English-made Shirts, Collar, and Hosiery of every description.
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Bombay, November, 1871.

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Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

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TENT MANUFACTURE COMPANY, LD.,
MOHULLAH HATEE KHANNA, FUTTEHGURH.

DURBAR TENTS and CAMP EQUIPAGE of every description MADE TO ORDER by the above Company admitted to be of excellent materials, best cut and handsome workmanship. Brass eyelets instead of leather ones are supplied in tents. Ventilators made to the under fly of large tents.

	Rs.
Double-poled Tents of 4 cloths throughout, and 4 feet verandahs, complete with carpets, purdahs, chicks, gunny-bags, mallet and pegs as follows:—	
No. 1, 30 feet by 18 feet	775
" 2, 28 " by 16 "	672
" 3, 24 " by 14 "	605
Single-poled Tents of 4 cloths, double fly, double kanat, and complete as above:—	
No. 4, 20 feet square	630
" 5, 18 "	578
" 6, 16 "	461
" 7, 14 "	475
" 8, 12 "	376
Hill Tents of 4 cloths in kanat and top, and 3 cloths in saibans, complete as above:—	
No. 9, 14 feet square with 2 outriggers, 5½ feet high	285
" 10, 12 "	218
" 11, 10 "	175
Swiss Cottage Tents, double fly, and circular saibans, the rear one being closed by 6 feet single kanat to form a dressing-room, of 4 cloths throughout:—	
No. 12, 14 feet square	375
" 13, 12 "	320
" 14, 10 "	274
" 15, 8 "	230
Swiss Cottage Tents, double-fly and circular verandah, and 3 feet saibans, the rear one being closed by 4 feet kanats to form a bath-room, 4 cloths throughout as above:—	
No. 16, 14 feet square	279
" 17, 12 "	225
" 18, 10 "	176
Routies of 5 cloths in fly and 4 cloths in 6 feet kanats, complete as above:—	
No. 19, 16 feet by 14 feet	[illegible]
" 20, 14 " by 12 "	195
" 21, 12 " square	175
Sleeping Pals for Gentlemen, of 4 cloths, including chintz, and with 4 feet kanats, wooden poles, complete as above:—	
No. 22, 14 by 14 feet square	120
" 23, 12 by 12 "	98
" 24, 12 by 10 "	92
" 25, 10 by 8 "	79
Bechoba Tents of 5 cloths in fly and kanats, complete as above:—	
No. 26, 12 by 12 feet square	145
" 27, 10 by 10 "	125
Shamianahs of 4 cloths in fly and kanats, 7 feet high with 5 feet hanging from above of 3 cloths, including chintz lining, 8 wooden poles, as above:—	
No. 28, 24 feet by 24 feet	385
" 29, 18 " by 18 "	308
" 30, 16 " by 16 "	278
Sepoy Pals of 3 cloths, with bamboo poles, complete with gunny bags:—	
No. 31, 16 by 15 feet, of 3 cloths,	56
" 32, 14 by 12 " of 3 "	47
" 33, 12 by 10 " of 3 "	39
Cooking Tents of 3 cloths, bamboo pole, complete with gunny bags:—	
No. 34, 12 by 12 feet,	100
Stable Tents of 3 cloths in kanat, 6 feet high:—	
No 35, 32 by 14 feet for 4 horses,	270
" 36, 16 by 14 " for 2 "	131
NECESSARY TENTS.	
No. 37, 4½ by 4½ feet,	32
" 38, 4 by 4 "	25
Zenana Kanat, of 3 cloths, 7 feet high, at Rs. 3 per yard. Mess Tents of three poles of 4 cloths throughout and 4 feet verandahs, complete, with glass shades, with 4 branches with a brass clasp and two punkhas, complete as above—	
No. 39, 40 feet by 20 feet	1,450
" 40, 32 " by 16 " two poled do. do., one punkha	1,245

Shutrunjee or Carpets of best materials, per square yard thirteen annas and three pies, Rs. 0-13-3.

TERMS.—Two-thirds the price of the Tent and the whole of the conveyance charge in advance, the remainder on delivery and approval of the Tent, failing which interest will be charged at 8 per cent. Risk and cost of transport to be borne by purchasers, as also charges for discounting their cheques, hoondies, &c. No Orders will meet with prompt attention unless a remittance mentioned as above be sent.

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